SATURDAY NIGHT

YOUR VISIT TO JAMAICA

IN THIS ISSUE

WHAT HAS KOREA DONE TO US?
by Michael Barkway

NOVEMBER 21, 1950 VOL. 66, NO. 7

—Kenneth Roberts
JAMAICAN BALLET: *Legends in Dance.*

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THE MUTUAL LIFE of CANADA MM-40

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 66, No. 7 Whole No. 3003

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: These native dancers in a primitive ballet form can depict a host of legends about **Jamaica.** And visitors discover still another interest in the island. A SATURDAY NIGHT party, whisked down by TCA North Star a few weeks ago, saw the dancers at one of the luxury hotels. On them and the thousand and one others items they saw, the SN people report fully (aided by the ever-faithful researchers who had to remain at home) in this issue. Inside or outside the five popular resort areas, Jamaica has become one of the new year-round wonderlands for Canadians and Americans. Recently developed bauxite deposits are overhauling the island's economy. See Pages 8 and 9, 33 to 41 inclusive, 45 and 56.—*Photo by Kenneth Roberts.*

What's Ahead? Next week, with his handsome new photo on the cover, we'll talk about Fridolin and his new English version of "Ti-Coq" . . . We'll ask in an article whether or not the Grey Cup really means any more what it was intended to mean . . . We'll look at the touchy subject of TV in Canada . . . A World of Women writer will query: "What's Wrong with Canadian Women?" . . . "They Just Scratched the Surface" will be a business feature about a mining development that nine years ago was considered "worked-out" and now produces $7 million for Canadian companies . . . "He Never Said 'Die' " will be a profile on an unusual Canadian who stuck to a tough program and then—in an amazingly short, happy time — made $2 million . . . Willson Woodside will be reporting again from Germany.

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Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. E. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. F. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-Treasurer and Comptroller.

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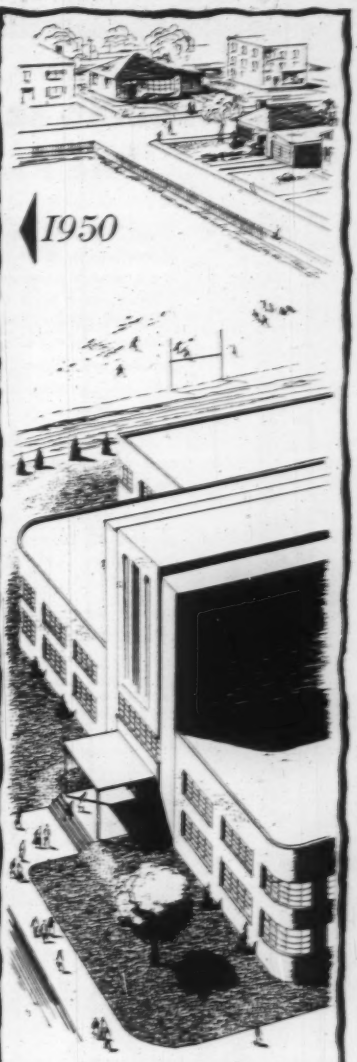
MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.; LOS ANGELES 13, 427 West 5th St.; LONDON, England: 16 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W. 1.



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OTTAWA VIEW

A TASK ACCOMPLISHED

JAMES S. DUNCAN, Chairman of the Dollar-Sterling Trade Board, is en route to London. **C. D. Howe's** announcement that the Board hopes to wind up its work at the end of the year was embarrassing because it suggested that Duncan and his Board were throwing in their hands. On the contrary, they are making arrangements with the British Dollar Exports Board to continue the work on a basis more appropriate to the changed conditions. A lot of the Board's work has been to "badger" Canadian firms to consider British supplies. A lot more was to sort out grievances of either British exporters or Canadian buyers. Duncan, his colleagues and staff have done a good work, and they are arranging for it to go on.

C. D. HOWE —CP

HOWE AND CLUTTERBUCK

THE impromptu remarks of **C. D. Howe** about "insisting" that Britain buy more from Canada were made in the course of thanking High Commissioner Sir Alexander Clutterbuck for a speech in which he had explained why general relaxations were impossible. But it was a semi-jocular occasion and Clutterbuck knows Ottawa too well to take offence. Howe's case —though he didn't say so—was based on the general improvement in the sterling area reserves. (See *Front Page.*) If it had been based merely on U.K. exports to Canada, the British case for caution would be stronger.

A breakdown of import figures for eight months of this year shows how heavily Britain has been relying on exports which might be affected by the rearmament drive. Compared with 1949, automobile imports from the U.K. were up 119 per cent ($27 m.); steel was up 61 per cent ($5 m.); chemicals were up 64 per cent ($3 m.); machinery 32 per cent ($2½ m.), and coal 68 per cent ($1.3 m.). On the other hand, textiles and china were down.

GERMANY STILL KEY

IN OTTAWA Jules Moch, French Defence Minister, appeared more flexible about German rearmament than he had been in Washington. But he made it clear publicly and privately that France is fundamentally opposed to German formations of divisional strength and to the establishment of a federal west German defence ministry. He calls these matters of principle. But, provided these were met, he seemed ready to discuss means. For example, he was ready to "study" German brigades rather than battalions; and the means of establishing a European Defence Ministry were quite open. But French insistence on European federation is setting a pace too quick for the rest of Europe; in the meantime it stalls U.S. plan for an integrated force including Germans.

In some ways Ottawa is more sympathetic to French fears and aspirations than other NATO countries. But it is also terribly aware of the need for a quick settlement. The next formal move is with the NATO Deputies, meeting in London. Canadian representative **Dana Wilgress** will get instructions to do all he can to reconcile French views with those of the other powers; but he will be told that the over-riding necessity is to get the new NATO Supreme Command established and U.S. forces sent to Europe.

ONE UP, ONE TO GO

THE priorities problem between the U.S. and Canada has been settled on a most satisfactory basis. The U.S. regulation gives DO's (defence orders) for Canadian orders the same value as DO's for U.S. orders: this is "necessary for the national defence and to implement the 'statement of principles of economic cooperation'" signed in Washington at end of October. The Canadian undertaking does not involve the paper-work of a formal priority system, but the Government is sure it can give U.S. orders proper treatment by Canadian firms. The quest for steel has taken a little longer; but it was hoped at the week-end that agreement would not be delayed beyond this week.

VEHICLES: NEW STAGE

THE plan for producing military vehicles in Canada (*Ottawa View*, Oct. 24, Nov. 7) is now shelved pending a new study by Canadian defence authorities and the U.S. Army. The military people are making a new technical survey of the whole field of vehicles. A general review of production facilities was made nearly a year ago by the Joint Industrial Mobilization Committee; the Army's Director of Vehicle Development, **Colonel R. L. Franklin,** took part in that too. It is thought that the new military study will not duplicate the earlier one.

■ Large crowds gathered in Confederation Square for the Remembrance Day ceremonies. The civil service had a holiday. The crowds looked up at the windows of the East Block where the PM and the Department of External Affairs have their offices. Inside senior officials were busy as usual working out Canada's part in the effort to organize the free world against aggression. They did not seem detached: they seemed even more intimately concerned with the ceremony of remembrance than the people outside.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Inflation Still Causing Concern

THE feature of the Toronto address of Graham Towers last week, which the press very understandably seized upon and played up, was the statement that the Government ought to reduce spendable incomes by increased taxes. This should be done, he said, to ensure that the necessary government spending for defence would not add to the already dangerous degree of inflationary forces now at large in the land.

The public, I imagine, attached a good deal of significance to such an admonition from the Governor of the Bank of Canada; especially when he added that in his opinion the Government should in this tax policy "anticipate the future level of requirements." Otherwise, he said, fearing heavier taxes in the near future, various groups might decide to increase their spending now while they still had the cash on hand.

The Minister of Finance is not likely to disregard the advice of such an authority as the Governor of the Bank of Canada. At the same time it would be unrealistic to forget that Graham Towers is a sort of monetary scientist able to give cool advice from the detachment of a non-elective post, whereas Douglas Abbott is a politician responsible to the electorate. Before Mr. Towers' advice becomes translated into new and higher taxes, it will have been weighed in the scales of political strategy. This is no reflection on Mr. Abbott.

Hopeful Undercurrent

The tax advice was certainly the news "core" of Mr. Towers' able address to the Empire and Canadian Clubs. But there was an undercurrent of meaning in it of a rather hopeful nature that to me was just as newsworthy. The Governor reviewed the recent past and reached the conclusion that "the prophet with a built-in bias toward pessimism can often be wrong." Concerning the threat of serious inflation—which I regard as one of the most momentous questions being posed today—he said this: "May I close by emphasizing once more that *the task before us, though unpleasant, is a manageable one.*"

In recent weeks I have discussed the current inflationary threat with some key figures at Ottawa. I find no fear of a runaway inflation, and no a little confidence that machinery and powers exist which could be brought into effective play if things did threaten to get out of hand.

If I read the economic charts correctly, every major war since records began to be available has caused marked inflation. Every inflation caused by war has been followed by some degree of deflation, often quite serious. So far, the Second Great War has not been followed by such deflation, and the immediate prospect is for further inflation. One is led to ask what this implies. Does it mean that we are still in the wartime inflationary period, with deflation yet to come? Or that the historic forces are failing to work this time because of new elements?

"Pre" or "Post"

Or does it mean, as one commentator suggested to me, that we have already moved from the inflationary era of World War II to an inflationary era connected with the threat of World War III, without time for any of the inflationary effects of World War II to become manifest in a post-war depression?

Anybody who knew the answer to these questions could obviously make a lot of money. But it is not only speculators who are keenly interested. Everyone who is saving up for future investment, or who is trying to build some security for his later years, has a stake in the long-term future trend of prices. So has every wage-earner.

The menace is neatly put in a recent issue of the *Monthly Review* of the Bank of Nova Scotia:

"In the prosperity of the last few years, the difficulties of pensioners and people living on the proceeds of insurance have often been overlooked, nor have the problems of that substantial number of working people whose incomes have not kept pace with rising living costs always been appreciated.

"More than that, for all people in the community the effort required to provide for the future is increased and indeed frustrated by the declining value of money."

There are times, the *Review* says, when a certain amount of inflation may not be such a bad thing. But "if inflation were to gain the upper hand now, it would have little stimulating effect on the national production and might well have unfavorable consequences through the friction which it would inevitably generate as each group in the community strove to protect itself against rising prices."

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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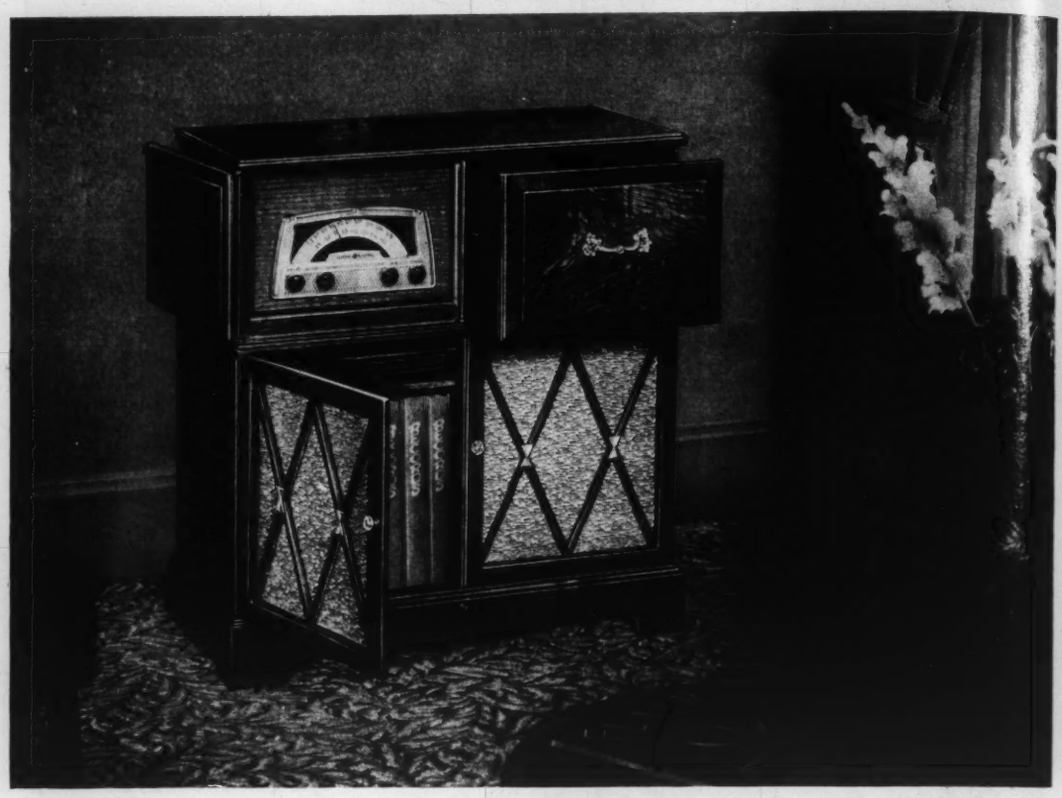

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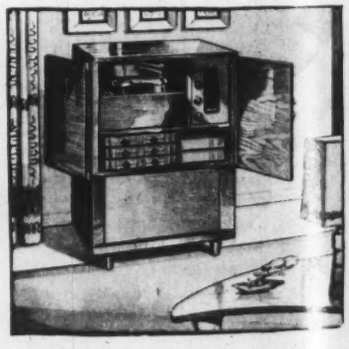

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 7 Nov. 21, 1950

The Canadian Game

THERE is something to be grateful for at this time of year in the fact that there is at least one great and popular game in which Canada can depend upon her own resources. Rugby football continues, and we hope long will continue, to be a different thing from the football of any other country. The Canadian can say to himself, "My football, right or wrong, but always my Canadian football". It is true that we seem to be borrowing a few players from south of the border, but the contribution that they bring us is mostly weight and muscle, articles which can be produced anywhere with the proper diet and exercise. The rules, the technique, and above all the enthusiasm of the game, these are our special property, not to be shared with any other country.

This is all to the good. In too many other matters Canada is a bit too much of an appendage to one or other of two larger countries with which we have close connections. We have also hockey, but the Americans have practically stolen that from us, and now that artificial ice is universal we can no longer claim any special advantage in regard to it. We once had lacrosse, but that seems to have disappeared from human view, and joined the long list of games which exist only in the encyclopedias of sport. But Canadian football is a grand game and our own, and those who are too aged and infirm to endure the rigors of the bleachers can listen to it on the radio and enjoy it just as much. Long may it reign.

Light and Heavy Traffic

IT WAS time that the attention of Canadians was drawn to the relation of highway maintenance costs to the weight of the vehicles which pass over the surface at high speeds, and the announcement of Mr. Duplessis that his Province will concern itself with the regulation of weight of loaded motor vehicles is wise and timely.

It is now pretty generally recognized that the wear and tear caused by a vehicle to the roadway over which it travels at high speed is roughly proportionate to the square of its weight. A vehicle weighing, when loaded, 2X tons will do about as much damage to the surface as four vehicles weighing X tons each, if it travels at the same speed. This is not too bad as long as we are dealing with vehicles which are only twice the weight of the average passenger car, but when we get to vehicles which are four times the weight of the passenger car the wear and tear rises to something like sixteen times, and the matter becomes serious. The extreme example of this sort of thing is the effect of heavy military traffic, which is well known to pound a paved road to pieces in a very short time, although it seldom moves at anything like the speed of the ordinary commercial motor truck.

It would be worth while to make an experimental survey, under Canadian weather conditions, of two identical pieces of highway, one restricted to light passenger vehicles (buses excluded) and the other carrying only bus and truck traffic. A comparison of the effects of the two kinds of traffic on the roadway would be valuable as a means of estimating the proper charge to be levied upon each for highway upkeep. It is obviously unfair to use the revenue derived from passenger vehicles which do very little damage, for the purpose of maintaining a traffic channel for very heavy vehicles which wear it out rapidly.

Dr. Whitton's Candidacy

THE only objection we have to the prospect of Dr. Charlotte Whitton becoming a member of the municipal government of Ottawa is that if she is going to devote her time and energies to the public service at all we think she is good enough for a more important sphere than the municipal one.

For the ordinary aspirant to public office a beginning in the city council or the board of control is a good thing, because there are some things about the public business that the beginner has to learn and they can be learned there just as well as in the Legislature or in Parliament, and at less cost to everybody concerned. But Dr. Whitton, although she has held no elected office, has very little to learn about the conduct of public business. She ought eventually to reach the federal Parliament, and if she is going to get there at all she might just as well get there now. The Conservative party, which would presumably have her support if she were elected, could use some of her wit, her commonsense and her abundant vitality.

Anti-Rat Balladry

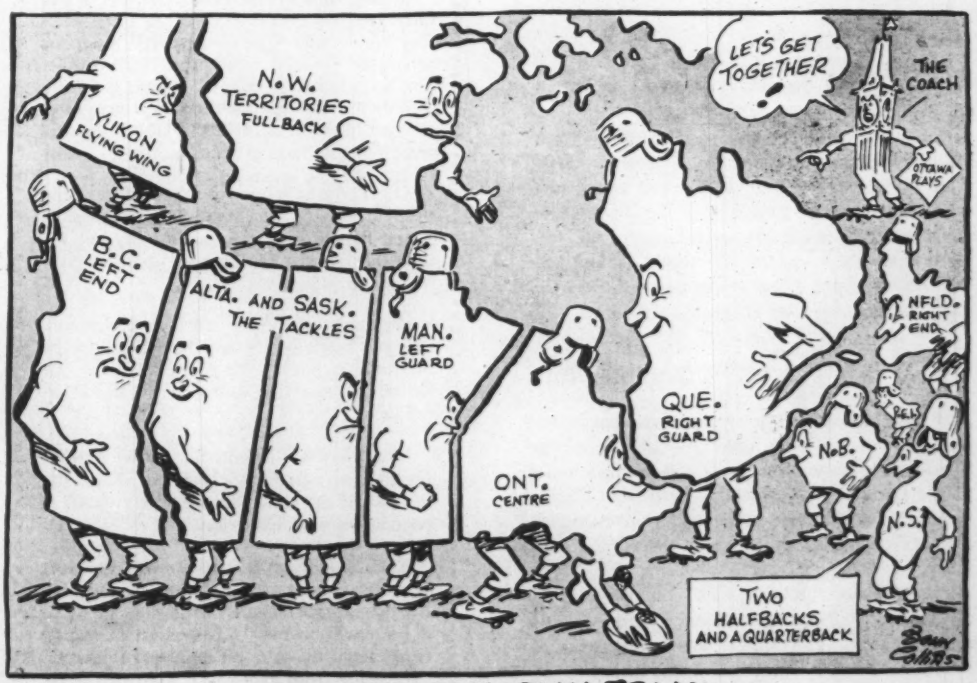
THE misguided persons who think that poetry has no useful purpose should take note of the fact that it has been enlisted by the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Calgary to serve in the campaign to bar the rat from that hitherto ratless city. The idea has of course a precedent in history. It is true that it was not poetry but music that was employed by the authorities of Hamelin (doubtless supported by the Junior Chamber of Commerce or what corresponded to it in those far-off days) to lure away the rats with which their city was infested; but poetry and music are sister arts, and it is quite possible that the Calgary poets may go further and get their anti-rat ballads set to music and sung in the streets by choirs of songsters in ten-gallon hats and bronco-busting spurs.

We hope the Calgary people will not forget that failure to pay the artist his legitimate due brought tragic results to the anti-rat campaign in Hamelin. The artist is worthy of his hire; but from what we have seen of the Calgary ballads the price should not be exorbitantly high.

We Eat Margarine

WE find it impossible to get indignant about the attempts of the Federation of Agriculture to persuade people not to eat margarine.

The most appealing thing about the Federation's recent statement was that it was particularly addressed to its own members. According to the principles of union solidarity, as applied for example in the railway dispute, this seems reasonable enough. If the waiters in CNR hotels may



OUR ALL-CANADIAN TEAM

refuse to work so that telegraphers and train despatchers shall get a precisely proportionate increase in wages, then it is perfectly sensible for prairie wheat farmers to forgo margarine in order to support Quebec dairy farmers. It will cost them rather more than 20 cents a pound to buy butter instead. But after all solidarity costs something.

So far from being indignant with the Federation, we offer them a suggestion. Appeals of this kind, as the manufacturers of soap have discovered, go better to music. A suitable jingle to be sung at all farmers' meetings, and inserted as a commercial on private radio stations, might do wonders. And both words and music are already to hand, with apologies to "Oklahoma!": "Oh, the farmer and the cowman must be friends."

Walter Thomson

THE choice of Walter Cunningham Thomson, KC, MP, as leader of the Liberal party in Ontario ought to please everybody except the Communists, since he is a man of character and ability who should prove a constructive force in provincial affairs. The party has not been doing well in recent years, and this lawyer, farmer and ex-soldier from Pickering, Ont., should give it new vigor. It is true that his parliamentary experience is limited, he having been elected for the first time in 1949 to represent the federal constituency of Ontario, but this may make for a freer approach. And the electors know him, as he has cultivated the provincial field assiduously since last May, soon after Farquhar Oliver announced his intention to resign the party leadership. To satisfy Ontario's Liberals, Thomson will have to keep the party free of Ottawa domination, and he appears to be the man to do it. The Conservative party is strongly entrenched in Ontario, and a stronger Liberal opposition will be good for it and for everybody.

The Transferable Vote

THE condemnation of the proposed single transferable vote system in British Columbia by Mr. Winch, CCF leader, is probably the best argument that could be put forward in its favor. Mr. Winch says that it is aimed solely against the CCF. This is in a sense true. It is aimed against a possible situation in which the CCF, put in power by a minority vote owing to the division of the votes opposed to it among several other parties, would attempt to enact Socialist measures to which a majority of the voters would be opposed.

If the CCF could be relied upon to abstain from enacting measures of the most far-reaching character without the support, and indeed against the strong opposition, of a majority of the voters, there would be no need for any amendment of the voting system. But it was already notorious, and Mr. Winch's statement makes it certain, that the CCF cannot be relied on for anything of the kind.

IMF's Dubious Role

THE International Monetary Fund has put its oar into the sterling-dollar trade problem in a way which it is difficult to accept. Under the articles of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (whose signatories are now meeting at Torquay) the IMF may be consulted about the current position of any national currency. This can be important because under GATT countries are allowed to do things for urgent balance-of-payments reasons which they would otherwise be bound not to do. Using this clause of the agreement the GATT signatories asked the IMF to give an opinion whether balance-of-payments difficulties justified the British and other sterling countries in the action they took in the summer of 1949. This was when they all enforced a 25 per cent cut in their purchases of dollar goods.

—Jim Lynch

THOMSON: *New power in Ontario Liberalism.*

On the strength of this request the IMF submitted to the GATT meeting at Torquay a report which is still officially secret, but which has very effectively "leaked". The disturbing thing about the report is that it does not just answer the question put to the IMF. It asserts instead that, at the present time, Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Ceylon possess monetary reserves which are neither very low nor in danger of serious decline. There is no secret about the fact that the report was inspired and pushed through the IMF by the weighted vote of the U.S. And this is a pity. It is a pity, in the first place, because the IMF was not asked by GATT for its opinion on this matter and has no formal constitutional right to offer it without being asked. It is a pity, in the second place, because the officials and directors of the IMF who issued the report know as well as anybody that the four countries they singled out share one common reserve. The sterling area reserve is one pool serving all the members of the sterling area. To object openly to this system would be defensible, though we think silly. To discuss the reserve position of individual countries within the sterling area without even recognizing that the system exists is, we think, completely indefensible.

The International Monetary Fund would have done a great deal better to keep out of this; and the U.S. Government would be wise to stop trying to use the Fund to advance its own particular policies. It has enough influence to make its views felt without dragging in—and thereby discrediting — an international organization which has other functions to perform.

PASSING SHOW

HALF the best-sellers of the moment are said to be historical novels. Anything to keep our minds off the history we are ourselves making.

A Vancouver hold-up suspect was caught in the act of burning money, thereby exposing himself to necessity of explaining how he came to have money to burn.

There are a lot of things it's already too late to do for Christmas 1950, but why not start doing them for Christmas 1951?

A good time for the Americans not to put their generals into politics is the time when they are quite likely to need them as generals.

Won't it be the penultimate irony, after all the "liberations", that the UN forces will have Tibet to beat to boot.

The Toronto Subway is reported to be the best advertising that that city has had in years. People over 500 miles away get the idea that it now ranks with London, New York and Moscow.

We can't take much stock in this theory that the human race will be wiped out by one atomic bomb. We figure on two, one let off by our side and one by the other fellow.

Somebody has invented a special hassock for children watching television. That is not the end of the child that we worry about in connection with television.

The late G.B.S. expressed enduring Shavianisms on many important subjects. For examples: "The truth is the one thing nobody will believe." "The secret of success is to offend the greatest number of people." "We learn from experience that men never learn anything from experience."

Diplomacy by Bluster

AMONGST the many invaluable qualities of Mr. C. D. Howe, a diplomatic use of language is not to be included. Even speaking impromptu, no minister of the Crown should announce that he will "insist" on another Government doing something. And this for two reasons. In more fastidious days such a statement from a deputy Prime Minister would have involved what would have been called "a diplomatic incident": it would have caused, to put it mildly, a very considerable coldness between the two governments concerned. In these latter times diplomatic manners have changed. Under the influence of Mr. Vishinsky, more than anyone else, ministers and ambassadors sometimes address each other in terms which would generally be called rude. But the influence of Vishinsky is one that Canada can do without, and we would prefer Ottawa to stick to more polished ways.

If this doesn't appeal to Mr. Howe, perhaps the second reason will. It is that it is unwise to promise anything that one cannot perform; and Mr. Howe has no means by which to *insist* on the British Government doing anything. Indeed, it is amusing to think of the righteous anger which Mr. Howe and his colleagues would feel—and undoubtedly express—if the Government of the U.K. or of the U.S. or of anywhere else announced its intention to *insist* on Canada doing something.

Until now Mr. Gardiner has enjoyed a slim meful singularity in his attempts at diplomacy by bluster. Mr. Howe would do well to leave the field to him.

The British Controls

TO CRITICIZE Mr. Howe's manner of expression is not to excuse the British position. At the present time the sterling area has a favorable

balance on current account with the dollar area. The ECA funds which Britain has been drawing since early in the year have been going straight into the sterling area reserves. Since June the U.K. Government has suspended its drawings of $10 millions monthly on the Canadian credit. If it had not, that too would have been going into reserves, and we might have direct cause of complaint.

These facts are not contested. What the British do say is that their present favorable position is too precarious to permit general relaxations in import controls. They point out that rearmament is likely to jeopardize their exports of those heavy items (motor-cars, machinery and suchlike) which have been doing particularly well. They say the high prices of sterling area raw materials may not be permanent; and in any case they are beginning to imperil the cost structure of U.K. industry.

There are two particularly unconvincing things about this argument. The first is that the export of manufactured goods from the U.K. to North America has never been more than a tiny part of the improvement in sterling area reserves. The major improvement has come about through increased sales of sterling area raw materials, and through the very favorable price differential provided by the devaluation of sterling. It is true that the benefit which the boom in raw materials brings to the sterling area reserves has an offsetting disadvantage in raising prices also to U.K. industry. But if British manufacturers have to pay more for their cotton, rubber and tin, so do manufacturers anywhere else.

More fundamental is the whole philosophy of risk. The British may well say that they cannot be certain that their present satisfactory dollar balance will be permanent. We live in an uncertain world. No reasonably free trade is without some risks. If the British are looking for absolutely certainty, for a heads-I-win-tails-you-lose sort of trade, they are not really looking for a multilateral trading world. The two are incompatible. The time seems to have come when it is reasonable to suggest (not insist) that the British Government prove the sincerity of its aims by taking some risks.

The Late Edgar J. Tarr

THE death of Edgar J. Tarr, prominent Winnipeg financier and director of the Bank of Canada, removes one of the most energetic promoters of international goodwill and understanding, not only on this continent, but in the entire world. Mr. Tarr had for many years devoted a very large proportion of his time and abilities to the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the Institute of Pacific Relations. He did so from completely unselfish motives, with no idea of either profit or self-aggrandizement; and his sincerity and personal charm were such that he became a powerful influence in many international quarters.

A true Canadian, he was well aware of the importance of the Commonwealth relationship as well as of the impossibility of its being the only important external association for Canada. He was far in advance of most of his fellow-Canadians in recognizing the drift of events which has so greatly reshaped the world in the last twenty years. It was his conviction that, granted a reasonable amount of knowledge and wisdom in her leading citizens, Canada could play an immense part in the new world structure, and he devoted the utmost of his ability to increasing that knowledge and wisdom through the organizations with which he was connected.

Shaw and His Stage People

Plays Hold Tremendous Fascination for Intellectual Actors Despite Dry "Cardboard Quality" of the Characters

by B. K. Sandwell

MOST people today think of George Bernard Shaw as a dramatist, and know him as a dramatist chiefly through that heavily diluted medium of dramatic art, the cinema. His technical skill in the art of play construction is unquestionable, but the permanent appeal of the subject-matter out of which he built his plays is much less certain.

—Don McKague
B. K. SANDWELL

The most essential quality of the Shaw mind was its passion for paradox, and for paradox as a means of shocking his hearers into attention. He was an Irishman who had to make his way in the most complacent, smug and self-satisfied period of English history, the closing years of the nineteenth century, the period which was badly shaken by the Boer War but not demolished until the First World War. He gravitated to the theatre because the theatre is of all places of artistic effort the place in which the shock treatment is most effective. The theatre in England, moreover, had been habituated to paradox by two highly competent playwrights who used it for much less serious purposes but with excellent effect, namely W. S. Gilbert and Oscar Wilde.

The agonized protests with which the complacent greeted each successive attack by the witty Irishman on the cherished conventions of their convention-ridden society were exactly the result at which he aimed, and exactly the thing to build a reputation for him. The present writer can well remember the murmurs of horrified indignation which accompanied the stately exit from the theatre (after the second act) of numerous Canadian paterfamiliases and their womenfolk at the first presentations in this country of "Man and Superman", one of the best contrived of all the Shaw plays but one in which the audience is called upon to approve the conduct of a young woman who appears to be adding to the population without the usual preliminary of a church service.

Habit of Paradox

A play which their elders walked out on was obviously just the sort of thing to delight the bright youngsters of that era of the first stirrings of Pragmatism, Deweyism and the rest of the go-as-you-please philosophies of today, and when the playwright went on to denounce parental authority, ecclesiastical authority, medical authority, and indeed all authority except that of the Socialist State their enthusiasm knew no bounds.

Paradox eventually become so invincible a habit of the Shaw mind that it came to be employed for itself alone (or for advertising purposes) and not for the shaking of complacency. It is difficult to see what was to be gained, for example, by the assertion that blank verse (the good old unrhymed pentameter of English) is easier to write than prose, a statement which he backed up by rewriting one of his works in the former medium. Nobody would dream of claiming that there is anything difficult about arranging words in five-foot lines, when one has the privilege which prose does not give, of inverting their order almost at will. It is possible to find both in Milton and in Shakespeare many lines which have no merit that prose would not give; but that does not mean that prose can ever rise to such sublime heights of evocative sound as

> After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.
> . . . . . Nor steel nor poison,
> Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing
> Can touch him further.

It seems likely that the great passions of the human soul, those which inspire the artist to the great language of high poetry, were beyond the reach of Shaw's apprehension. (The psychoanalysts will have a marvelous time with him now that they need not fear the rapier wit of his riposte.) His passions were entirely intellectual, and there is a consequent dryness, a flat cardboard quality, about his characters which must have made them easier to manipulate on the stage but greatly lessens their vitality. They never seem, like the characters of Chekhov and of Ibsen, to be acting under the compulsion of their own qualities and of their surroundings, but always to be doing what the dramatist needs to have them do for the furtherance of his thesis. The Shavian beard of their manipulator is visible behind them all the time, and they sometimes get tangled in its meshes. They do not think themselves, they listen to what Shaw thinks, or to what Shaw thinks we, the conventionalists, think, and repeat what they hear, often at great length.

Yet for nearly half a century these same characters have had a tremendous fascination for actors and actresses of the more intellectual type. This fascination has often puzzled me, and I have discussed it with many players, none of whom were able to explain it. Part of it may lie in the very sketchy nature of the character-drawing itself; any thoroughly competent player who can deliver the speeches so that they sound reasonably natural is free to do almost anything else that he likes with the role. There are thousands of Marchbankses, and dozens of Cleopatras, and all of them can be good. The difficulty of delivering the lines is a challenge to the ambitious player, and in the present state of the English-language theatre there must be a good deal of pleasure about performing in a play which deals with ideas and deals with them seriously.

The trouble with Shaw as a permanent dramatist is that his ideas are bound to become less important with the flux of time. The conventions which he attacked have already been broken down, not so much by the attacks of himself and his fellow-reformers as by the inexorable march of events; and since a certain amount of convention is necessary to comfortable living (the Russians are busily building themselves new conventions, some of which are awfully difficult to build) the chances are that what the world needs in 1950 from the theatre is something quite different from what it needed in 1900. A T. S. Eliot may be more to the purpose than a G. B. Shaw.

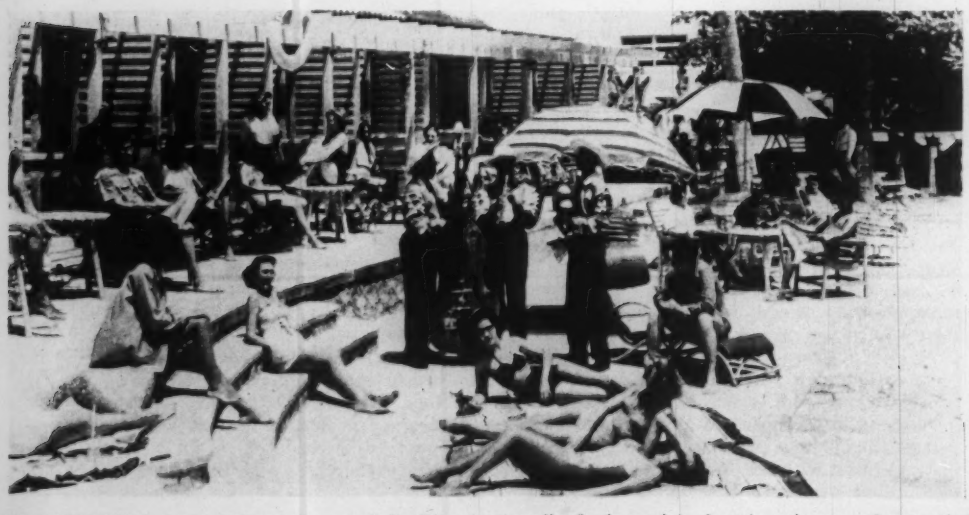
(For an Englishman's assessment of GBS's literary future, see Intermission, *Page 42.)*

To Any Poet

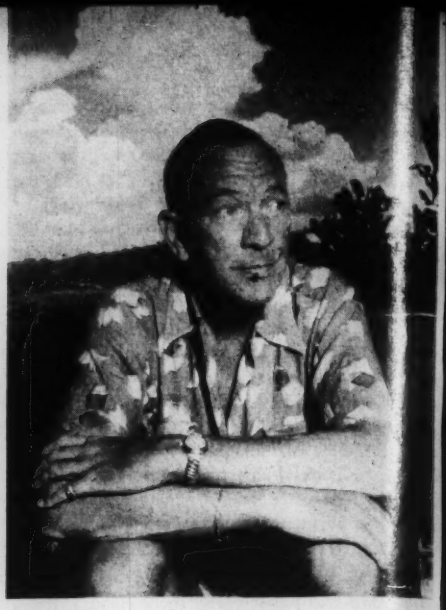
YOU *watch the last leaf gild the ground,*
The berries redden on the hedge;
Entranced, you walk with little sound,
Leaving your books upon their ledge
In some warm, firelit room; and only
Hunger and tiredness call you home.
Take heart, though you are often lonely
You are the keenest one to come
Close to the earth's book, finding there
Bright truths that other men may share.

PAULINE HAVARD

CASTLETON *botanical gardens are one of Jamaica's most glamorous attractions. It was begun about 123 years ago. Visitors come from all over the world to view the innumerable varieties of tropical trees, plants.*



TOWER ISLE, *opened last year near Ocho Rios, is virtually final word in Jamaican luxury. Surrounded by tropical gardens, it offers all forms of entertainment of the Island, including Calypso singers* (centre).



DRAMATIST *Noel Coward is a famous Jamaica resident. He entertained SN staffmen during stay.*

CAPT. RUTTY, *popular owner of Manor House, Kingston, confers with a Jamaica Longhorn.*

Always Spri

EVER SINCE its discovery by Columbus 1494, Jamaica has been visited by waves of t vellers with just about the same regularity as th waves of the Caribbean. First, the Spanish ow d and governed the Island until their defeat and usting by the English in 1655; secondly, by the British (who still govern it and who have left e un- mistakably British stamp on its economy nd its folkways); thirdly, by the pirates, who du ng the seventeenth century made it their rendezv s and who swaggered through the streets of Port Roval unmolested and uninhibited.

The successive waves of the Twentieth entury are not politically or financially ambitious. hey're the vast army who have found the sle of Springs" a year-round holiday resort, ffering within its small circumference all the pl sures, both sophisticated and primitive, that char cterize

—© Look

HISTORY *is repeated in Tower Isle beach party. Jamaica, long a stronghold for pirates, was "wide-open" in the Seventeenth Century. Nowadays visitors discover its character is set not by mayhem but by music.*

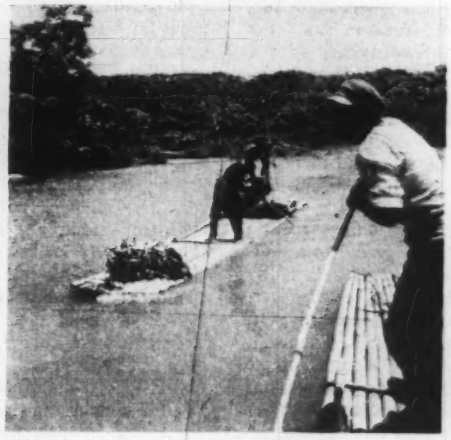
FILLING STATION *on hooves is the typical Jamaican mode of sale of fruit and curios.*

MYRTLE BANK *hotel in Kingston has become a traditional first stop for newly arrived visitors.*

—all photos, Kenneth Roberts

VISTAS *such as this one give the Island its variety, glamour and freshness at every turn.*

RAFTING *on the Rio Grande River, near Port Antonio, is a time-honored thrill for the tourist.*



the Isle of Springs

the chief island resorts of British West Indies. For within the short space of, say, 50 miles the visitor passes from British civilization — even English "quaintness"—to primitive culture. He will travel in space and time back to the days when magic and mystery shrouded the Island.

On these and following pages SATURDAY NIGHT takes pleasure in presenting a profile of the Island. In words and pictures our editors have attempted to present Jamaica both externally and internally. There are articles on her economy; on modes of reaching the Island; on what you may buy and what you will need to take with you; on where to stay and some of the many places that you will find it rewarding to visit.

On Page 34 an article by SN staffman Cyril Foy outlines at first-hand some of the things he saw when he flew to the Island. With him went SN Assistant Editor Kenneth Roberts who has taken most of the pictures accompanying the Jamaica text.

THERE is, we feel, one aspect of Jamaica that no one can quite capture in prose and which must be left for the individual to discover himself. The people of the Island of Jamaica are hosts extraordinary; it is they on whom the comfort and success of one's visit there must depend. Our staff writers and researchers, all who have had reason to deal with the Jamaicans, have returned a unanimous vote in favor of the hospitality, non-professional courtesy and sense of obligation to guests, that marks their attitude towards travellers and which secures the future success of the Island as a mecca for the world's holiday seekers.

Here then is the "Isle of Springs": Jamaica . . .

Canadian Council Means Cooperation

Common Aims of Many Religious Organizations Find Expression Through Very Active C.C. of C.

by John Dunlop

MODERATOR *of United Church, Dr. C. M. Nicholson is an appointee.*

PRIMATE *of all Canada, Most Rev. G. F. Kingston, is a sympathizer.*

PAST PRESIDENT *of Council is Very Rev. J. W. Woodside, Ottawa.*

THIS YEAR there is going to be a new chaplain at a northern RCAF station; two promising students from Europe will study theology at colleges in Toronto; a little girl in France will have a new wardrobe; ministers in Canadian cities will be helped in the war on gambling; and a pastor in Germany will receive a complete new set of hymn books for his church to replace those burned during the war. These are a few examples of the work that is going on every day emanating from the Canadian Council of Churches' neat, business-like office on Willcocks Street in Toronto.

What is the Canadian Council of Churches? To find the answer you have to go back eight years, 20 years, 25 years and 50 years, for incorporated in the Canadian Council of Churches are four organizations: The Joint Committee on Evangelization; the Religious Education Council of Canada; the Christian Social Council of Canada; and the Canadian Committee for the World Council of Churchs. Some ten years ago farsighted church leaders saw the need for an inclusive agency with a full-time office for inter-Church cooperation in Canada. Then, the Constitution of the World Council of Churches was to be drafted at Utrecht and Canada could only send two delegates. What Communions would they represent?

So the main Communions met in Toronto to discuss appropriate action. Said men like Canon R. A. Hiltz, Principal R. Davidson, the late Dr. H. H. Bingham, Dr. E. A. Hardy, Dr. J. R. Mutchmor, Rev. J. B. Thomson, and Col. Frank Ham: "We must create a body responsible to our Communions in which we can work together." A proposed constitution was drafted, revised, and proposals were then submitted to the cooperating churches. Today the following bodies have become members of the Council: Church of England in Canada, Baptist Federation of Canada, Churches of Christ (Disciples), Evangelical United Brethren Church, Presbyterian Church in Canada, Reformed Episcopal Church, Ukrainian Orthodox Church, United Church of Canada, Salvation Army, Society of Friends; and as affiliated members, National Council YWCA, the National Council YMCA and the Student Christian Movement.

The objects of the Council are threefold: (1) to give expression to the essential unity of the Canadian Churches in the one universal Church of Christ; (2) to provide an agency for conference, consultation, and common planning by the Canadian Churches; to facilitate common action insofar as they may desire it; and to give direction to such joint, cooperative, or coordinated enterprises as may be agreed upon from time to time; and (3) to maintain a close relationship with the Councils of Churches in Great Britain, in the United States of America, and in North America, and with the World Council of Churches.

That was a tall order for a new organization but the ideals set down on paper by the planners have been followed to the letter. The Rev. Dr. W. J. Gallagher, a United Church minister with years of training and experience behind him combined with a keen business sense, was appointed General Secretary. The first president was the late Archbishop Derwyn T. Owen who was followed by Chancellor George P. Gilmour of McMaster University, Hamilton and the Very Rev. John W. Woodside of Ottawa, former Moderator of the United Church (who resigned on November 14th to end his two-year term). The new president will be chosen from another Communion.

Rotating Reins

The Annual Meeting, being held this week in Park Road Baptist Church, Toronto, will select a new man or woman to head this great ecumenical work. It is a guess the next president will be a Presbyterian. The Honorable Cairine Wilson, a vice-president, is in line for the post but it is questionable whether a woman will be elected this time. Prominent among the department heads is the Rev. Dr. William Barclay, Hamilton, a former moderator and all indications seem to suggest his succession to the office. But other guesses are, the Rev. Hugh Kilgour or the Rev. Oliver W. McCully, Toronto (Disciples), and the Rev. Dr. H. A. Kellerman of Kitchener. Each member church has a minimum representation of four persons, and additional representatives in proportion to church membership. The Council only speaks for the churches when authorized to do so. It has no legislative or administrative authority over the churches or power to limit their autonomy in any way. All departments—Evangelism, Christian Education, Social Relations and Ecumenical Affairs—will report to this meeting, and questions of policy will be decided.

The Department of Evangelism is headed by an Anglican, the Rev. H. R. Hunt, Toronto, who has played such an important role in other fields on behalf of his own Communion. This department's aim is not only to serve the member Churches in conferences, but to promote simultaneous and coordinated efforts of evangelism as well. One of its jobs is to prepare material for the "Week of Prayer" held in all Churches in January.

Another committee headed by the Rev. C. G. Stone, Toronto, a Baptist minister, pursues the special task of prompting and assisting missions in Canadian Universities. Dr. Gallagher has travelled this year to such cities as Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Montreal, Kingston and Vancouver, to discuss these popular missions. If the University likes the idea then the Council will assist with leaders. There have been more than 20 missions held in the past ten years. Plans for 1951 call for missions at Queen's University with the Rev. David Read, Chaplain to Edinburgh University in charge; at the University of Saskatchewan where popular Professor David Hay of Knox College will meet with and discuss the spiritual problems of western students; and at the University of NB.

The Department of Christian Education looks after cooperative children's work, the CGIT, the Tuxis Boys, Boys' Camps, Young People's Groups—and all activities for younger folk. The Rev. Nelson Chappel, newly appointed to the executive of the John Milton Society in New York City (SN, Nov. 17), a World War II RCAF chaplain, is in charge assisted by Margaret Webster, with Dr. E. A. Hardy, OBE, of Toronto, Department Chairman.

A unique scheme was initiated last year by Secretary Chappel to raise funds for transportation for European delegates to the Convention on Christian Education held in Toronto. Because of currency regulations, attitudes of government and scarcity of personal funds some delegates were not able to pay their own way to the Convention. Mr. Chappel organized a giant "Welcome Book" with each page made up of signatures from Sunday Schools from every province. Contributions were made at the time of signing and the collection and pages forwarded to Mr. Chappel. When he put them all together he had ten volumes and over $27,000.

The Board of Directors of the Christian Social Council of Canada serves as the Department of Social Relations of the Canadian Council of Churches. The Board meets every month at the call of the Rev. H. E. Wintemute who spent some years in Bolivia as a Baptist missionary. Appointed representatives attend from all the Churches. Labor conditions, industrial relations and social security come within the purview of this Committee. Other responsibilities on its list are immigration, penal reform, civil liberties, moral conditions, and public health. The fulltime Secretary is the Rev. F. N. Poulton.

The Department of Ecumenical Affairs, headed by the Very Rev. William Barclay, MA, DD, promotes the Ecumenical Movement and the interests of the World Council of Churches in Canada. The World Council is made up of Churches. Several Communions in Canada are members. The Canadian Council of Churches is their common meeting place — a functional agency of the World Council in Canada. Activities in this Department include securing support for the World Council, Christian reconstruction and inter-Church aid in Europe, studies in

CNTINUED ON PAGE 12

KOREA:
What Has It Done to Us?

by **Michael Barkway**

THIS is not about what's happened *in* Korea. It's about what's happened *because* of Korea. Five months ago next week, in the early morning of June 25, the Republic of South Korea was invaded. In five momentous months since then so much has happened that it has become confusing: it may be useful to set down some of the things that have been done, and some that haven't.

Do you remember the morning paper of Monday, June 26? It reported the attack of the North Koreans; the United Nations Commission's report that it was a clear case of unprovoked aggression; the Sunday afternoon meeting of the UN Security Council, which called on the North Koreans to withdraw and asked UN members to give them no help.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

On that Monday evening in Ottawa External Affairs Minister Pearson told newspapermen what he knew about the situation. Most of us left with the belief that neither UN nor anybody else would do much about it. But it turned out to be otherwise.

On Tuesday a grim President Truman ordered U.S. forces to support the South Koreans. The UN Security Council recommended all UN members to back them up. And so, hardly realizing it, the world started on a new era. We entered it a little nervously, most of us. But we knew that something decisive had happened. For the first time, collective security was in action. Win or lose, things could never be quite the same again.

The response to the UN's call was something less than a stampede; which was understandable when you remember that no country had forces ready for this sort of action. Few people thought it could be done. And but for two or three things it couldn't have been.

The first thing was that the Russians happened to be boycotting the Security Council. Malik, otherwise, could have vetoed the resolution. By the time the Kremlin saw what a blunder it had made, it was too late. Malik returned, but he couldn't undo what had been done.

The second thing was that Korea was a place U.S. troops could reach quickly. If forces had had to be sent from the U.S., the Communists might have won before anyone could stop them. But there were U.S. forces in Japan—relatively green, not very strong, but adequate, as they proved, to check the invaders till reinforcements arrived.

It also happened that all schools of U.S. thought could agree on this case. For some—the straight nationalists—Korea was a vital position for U.S. defence. For others—including Dean Acheson and the State Department—it was a test case of collective security. But all could give the President the same advice.

These three things might have combined so neatly at no other time or place. Indeed some people still wondered whether the Americans were fighting merely because they were interested in Korea (which nobody else was, much); or whether this was really a sample of what would happen wherever a peaceful country was attacked. By August 7, Canada at least was convinced that it was a fair sample; that the U.S. meant business anywhere in the world. That was when the Canadian Cabinet decided to raise our Special Force. (See "Canada," *National Round-Up.*)

Plan for Action?

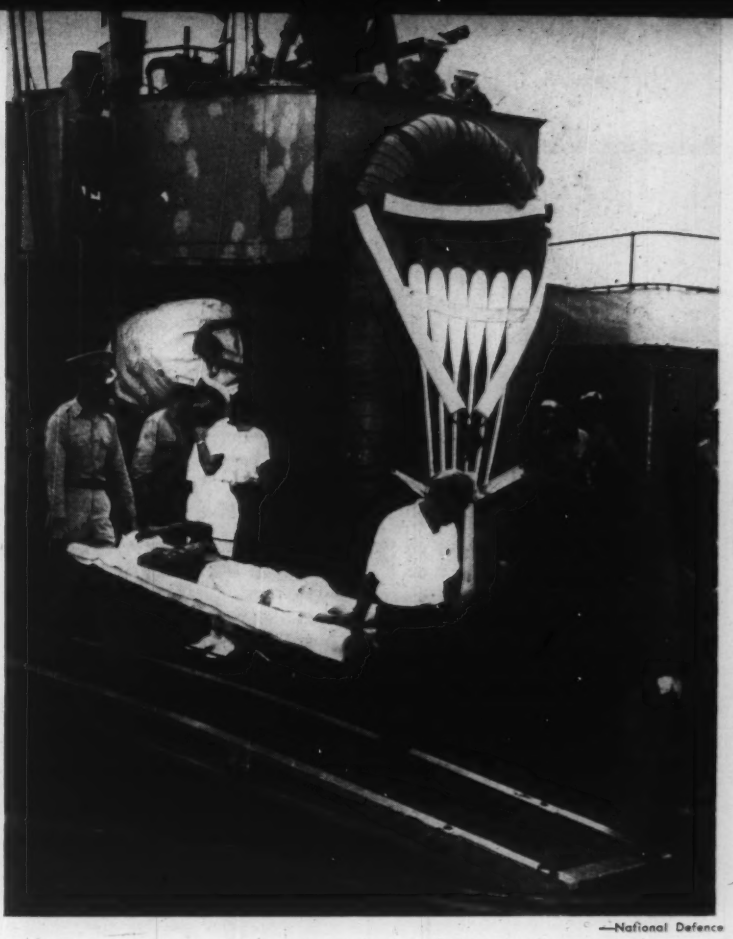
Last month the UN Assembly took steps to see that Russia—having missed her chance at a veto this time—should never have it again. By 47 votes to 5 it decided that the Assembly itself (veto free) could take over on 24 hours' notice whenever the Security Council failed to act on a breach of the peace.

Paradoxically, however, the chief test and the chief result of Korea was in Europe—Europe which still presents the greatest danger of a general war.

The North Atlantic Treaty powers had decided, back in May, to appoint permanent deputies to look after treaty planning. It was a very good idea; and after Korea they got into action. On July 25 in London the Council of Deputies held its first meeting under the leadership of a New York lawyer whom nobody knew much about. The State Department said he was a first-rate man: by the end of July all the powers knew it. Charles Spofford, the lawyer nobody knew, turned out to be a powerhouse, combining tact with tremendous vigor. After three days' meetings there was so much on the table that the deputies had to recess to consult their governments.

After another meeting, Dana Wilgress, the Canadian representative, came home to Ottawa. When he returned in mid-August, he took with him an outline of the Canadian rearmament plan and the offer of Canadian equipment for a European division. The council met again from August 22 to September 2; and then it was able to announce that it had drawn up plans for a priority production program. It had listed 50-60 items of equipment which were most badly needed. It had preliminary ideas about where they could be made and it had already discussed sharing costs.

The big league took over in September. After meetings between Acheson, Bevin and Schuman in New York, the Foreign Ministers of all the treaty powers met again. This is the top level of NATO: and to this meeting on September 15 Dean Acheson presented the American plan for an integrated force to defend western Europe with the help of German troops. The Americans were ready to put in 5-10 divisions; they were ready to appoint an American Supreme Commander. So said Acheson, speaking for those same Americans who had thought, in 1939, that European quarrels were none of their business.



—National Defence

BATTLE SIDE: *South Koreans, wounded during landing operations, are shown being carried ashore from HMCS* Sioux *to hospital at a Japanese base.*

Germans In?

Naturally there were conditions. Britain, France and the other members of the alliance had already announced increased forces; and the U.S. clearly meant to hold them to it. It was also determined that Americans would not defend western Germany while the Germans stood and looked on. The integrated force had to include west Germans.

Fortunately everyone—from Acheson and Marshall downwards—understood what they were asking. They realized what this meant to people like the French who had been invaded twice within the lifetime of those who are not yet middle-aged. And so, they were patient. And so nobody—not even the French—opposed the idea of some German rearmament. It became a case of when and how.

Jules Moch, the French Defence Minister, presented to the Defence Ministers' meeting in Washington last month, a plan which the French Assembly had already approved. In North American eyes it was completely unworkable. The idea, as Moch later explained in Ottawa, was to ensure that Germany could not again have a defence ministry or a general staff. The Americans asked for 20 per cent of the integrated force to be German divisions. The French suggested a European army in which 20 per cent of the *men* should be Germans. No German formation, in the original French proposal, should be larger than a battalion: Moch later was ready to consider brigades. This European army would also include units from France and other European countries, but not—at first anyway—the whole of their forces; they would also contribute complete national divisions to the NATO forces. In the German units there would be no officers from "Hitler's Army"—only newly-trained young subalterns; and they in time might be promoted to any rank.

From the military point of view, other countries did not think this mixed force would be workable. Nor, from the political point of view, did they see how you could have a European Defence Minister when there was no European political organization for him to report to and get his authority from. But Moch in Ottawa showed himself completely flexible about the political organization. He didn't mind what the form was, provided German soldiers appeared again only as members of a "European Army," which, like all the national contributions, would be under the command of the NATO Supreme Commander.

The Defence Ministers were stumped; and so it stands at this day. A compromise has to be found. Admitting all this difficulty, we've still covered a lot of ground in five months.

In the UN, a road has been opened through the Assembly past the Security Council's vetoes; a committee on collective measures is considering how

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THE COUNCIL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

Faith and Order, Canadian Church Relief Abroad, the CBC broadcasts of World Church News.

The Canadian Council of Churches is recognized both by the member Churches in Canada and by the World Council of Churches as the agency for the promotion of World Council activities in this country. Exchange visits by leading clergymen are arranged on a regular basis. In 1950, the Council will raise $10,000 in support of the work of the World Council. This is handled by the General Secretary who allocates contributions and sees that the amounts are collected and forwarded to the headquarters in Geneva.

There is also organized participation in world-wide studies in important fields. A special study commission on Inter-Communion, sparked by the Rev. David Hay, presented a report at the last meeting of the Council. Another commission is meeting in Montreal on "The Nature of the Church," chaired by Canon Kenneth Naylor. Professor George Brown of the Department of History of the University of Toronto, heads another commission on International Affairs—"The Church and Modern State."

The Canadian Council of Churches also provides scholarships for students from Central Europe. The Churches abroad nominate students for a year's study in Canada. These students must promise to return to their own country and church before they are accepted. The whole plan is to provide competent leadership in the war-torn countries, where the clerical staff has been disastrously depleted. A World Council Committee also passes on the candidates.

A special Committee of the Canadian Council of Churches represents the Churches in the nomination of chaplains and other matters relating to the Chaplain Services (Protestant) in the Navy, the Army, and the RCAF. Each major Communion has its own Committee with a representative on the C.C. of C. Chaplain Service Committee. Chaplains are appointed on an agreed denominational ratio based on enlistment figures. No minister may be appointed without the approval of his own Communion. The C.C. of C. does the final nominating and the Service concerned approves or rejects, and makes the appointments.

During the past summer, the C.C. of C. arranged for two world-wide conferences in Canada: the meeting of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches and the World Convention on Christian Education. Delegates to the former came from 45 countries representing 160 churches. In addition to the $27,000 raised through the "Welcome Book", another $28,000 was raised to meet the expenses of this Central Committee meeting. The second conyention had 5,100 delegates register with 4,700 in full attendance.

The Canadian Council of Churches formally organized in 1944 is still a very youthful organization. It holds great promise for the future. It is the prayer of the leaders that "it may be blessed and used of God for the Christion good of Canada and a more effective Christian witness throughout the world."

Parisian

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BIRKS JEWELLERS

SMART WOMEN PREFER A BIRKS BAG

KOREA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

to put forces behind the Assembly's future decisions.

In NATO, all the members are ready to contribute to the collective force of deterrence in Europe; all would welcome General Eisenhower as Supreme Commander; all are already rearming within their means.

If you're ready to believe the experts, Soviet Russia has no desire to start a world war. To stretch the democracies as far as possible, yes. To exploit every possible weakness, yes. But not to invite the delivery of American atom bombs. Certainly not yet. If then, we can put enough force into Europe to ensure that the Russians can't get a pushover, we may still stop this world war. It's certainly not done yet. But we've come a very long way in these five months: thanks to Korea.

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Canada:

GETTING INTO IT

THE U.S. and South Korean military bands were lined up on the dock at Pusan, Korea, one day last week. The U.S. transport *James O'Hara,* just in from Yokohama, was edging close to the wharf. Canadian soldiers lined the rails. Then hawsers were tossed off, the ship snubbed in, the gangplank lowered. The bands didn't know any Canadian tunes so they played "Hawaiian War Chant" and "Stardust."

To a burst of cheering and jazz music the 350-man vanguard of Canada's special UN brigade swung down the gangplank. They were mostly specialist tradesmen, not combat troops, but, reported a CP correspondent, "they looked smart and confident." On the dockside to welcome them were a handful of Canadian officer-observers who went to Korea some time ago, grinning natives waving flag facsimiles of the Canadian ensign, and more giggling Korean women who presented flowers to the party's towering commander, Maj. Roland M. Bourgeois.

"I guess we're not too late after all," said Maj. Bourgeois.

The official welcome was brief; trucks were standing by to take the Canadian soldiers to their billets—two schools on an island in Pusan harbor. Soon they will be busy preparing a training area near Pusan for the infantry battalion (Princess Pats) and supporting troops which entrained at Canadian points for Fort Lewis, Wash., last week and will sail for Korea late this month.

Meanwhile, Brig. Frank Fleury, head of Canada's military mission in Tokyo, was back in Ottawa for HQ talks about administration and supply. In a press conference he also threw some light on Far East accommodations: "In grim, poverty-stricken Korea, our troops will like those schools. We couldn't take over the homes of the peasants; the troops couldn't stand them. . . . They'll find Korea reminiscent of Italy in its peninsular formation, its mountains, its stenches and its threat of disease."

After weeks of public guessing, other Fleury items were just as factual: the training base cannot be picked out until shortly before the battalion arrives in early December and the current front situation settles; the Pats are so organized and equipped that it is possible to fit them into higher British or U.S. formations, either for training or other duties; so far there have been, surprisingly, no epidemics in Korea—but neither have there been leaves for soldiers.

—CP

BUSY HOST *Claxton, on his rounds of hospitality, is this time seen with* (left) *Jules Moch, France's Defence Minister and* (right) *Hubert Guerin, French Ambassador (see Page 11).*

Quebec:

THE PLUMS

THE COMMISSIONERS have been chosen, the chairman has been appointed, and funds have been voted. In theory, at least, the newly-created Montreal Transportation Division is ready to function.

—CP

GETTING READY: *The grey streak crossing this picture from lower right to mid-upper left is a dike that will protect the Lyndale Drive area of Winnipeg against future Red River floods. Part of Winnipeg's $4,800,000 diking scheme, the dike will give protection against water to the height of 26.5 feet above datum.*

For the $15,000-a-year chairmanship, Premier Maurice Duplessis last week picked Arthur Duperron, General Manager of the Montreal Tramways Company.

To assist him in his task of unscrambling Montreal's traffic mess, suburban municipalities chose Charles A. Sylvestre, K.C., while Montreal's 99-man city council picked three of their "own"—Councillors Richard F. Quinn, Jean Constantin and Notary Leonard Leger.

By an Act of the Legislature, Montreal municipal authorities were given the right to pick three members for the $12,000 commissionerships. The city's executive promptly met and proposed the names of three men, each well qualified for the job. They were J. E. Gibault, a civil engineer; T. D. Robertson, a lawyer and Secretary-Treasurer of the Montreal Tramways Company and André Gagnon, a business executive.

But council, incensed at the idea that "outsiders" were chosen for the job, refused to ratify the appointments and, in short order, picked the three councillors. All three promptly resigned from council to accept the positions.

Almost unqualified criticism met council's action for, as the daily press pointed out, if commissionerships are to be regarded as "political plums," Montreal's perennial traffic problem will never be solved.

Manitoba:

COMEBACK

WINNIPEG has made a remarkable recovery from the effects of the Red River flood, and the strenuous effort put into the reconstruction program is reflected in the city's construction records.

By the end of October the number of buildings constructed, under way and planned, was already higher than the full year record established during the boom period in the early part of this century. City engineering department had issued permits for $17,520,900 worth of construction, including some $2,000,000 worth of repairs and alterations.

Ontario:

PASTOR'S CHOICE

WINDSOR'S hopes of getting an outstanding mayor in the December elections, to head up the efforts for a "clean city," have currently been frustrated. Rev. Harry R. Nobles, DD, one of the most distinguished clerics in the community, finally decided not to be a candidate.

Dr. Nobles, 67-year-old pastor of Temple Baptist Church, had almost made up his mind to run. He obviously would have given Mayor Arthur J. Reaume, who has held office for nine years, a very strong contest. The "right-thinking" section of the populace was enthusiastic.

Unless some dark horse enters, the main battle will be between Mayor Arthur J. Reaume, whose rule has been open to question in regard to police administration, and Thomas R. Brophey. Brophey, a former controller and a former newspaperman, and now a student at Osgoode Hall, gave Reaume a close run in 1948.

—CP

LAST WEEK *was a busy one for Defence Minister Brooke Claxton who extended Canada's hospitality to a galaxy of foreign notables. Here he is with* (left) *Holland's War Secretary, W. Fockema-Andreae and Emmanuel Shinwell, British Minister of Defence.*

COMMOTION

ENFORCED retirement of Sheriff A. A. "Tony" Marentette has caused quite a commotion in Windsor, a city in which commotions are not unusual.

Once prominent in Liberal politics, he was appointed to the office in 1935. He has been one of the most popular sheriffs in Essex County's history. In fact, he claims he was fired because he was too popular. He refused to evict anybody except as a last resort.

Attorney-General Dana Porter denies this was the reason for "Tony's" retirement, but rather that his office wasn't in a good condition administratively.

Mr. Marentette is replaced by Mr. Bruce Clouse, a lawyer and former mayor of Kingsville, and, incidentally, a good Tory.

■ For comment on Ontario Liberal Convention last week, see *Front Page.*

Prince Edward Island:

THE RIBBONS

THE BROTHERS Miller and Tom Sanderson of North River walked away with top honors in the Hereford classes at the Maritime Winter Fair at Amherst, NS. They won four championships, two reserves, eight firsts, five seconds, six thirds, two fourths and one fifth. They won the grand male championship with a bull bought only six weeks ago in Alberta, a son of the grand champion at last year's Royal Winter Fair.

John and Mary DuPasquier of St. Peter's Bay had only five entries in the Shorthorn classes but they won one first, two seconds and four sixths.

Athol Roberts of Southport had probably the highest percentage winnings of any exhibitor. With two Shorthorns entered he secured a grand and junior female championship, one first and one fourth.

The Island's swine breeders made practically a grand slam. S. C. Stewart and Son, Dunstaffnage, captured five championships, two reserves, ten firsts, eight seconds, three thirds and four fifths, winning about $240. Islanders took all the first except one and all 15 second placings.

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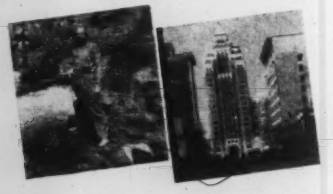

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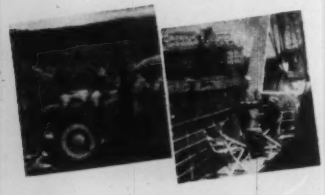

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—CP

TOP AIR BRASS: *In Canada last week were the chiefs of air staffs of the French and Norwegian air forces. L. to r. are: Gen. Charles Lecheres, France's Chief of Air Staff; Air Marshal W. A. Curtis, Canadian CAS; Lt.-Gen. A. Bjarne Oen, CAS of Norway, and Group Capt. R. A. Cameron, OC at Rockcliffe.*

New Brunswick:

WINTER HOME AGAIN

WHEN Captain J. P. Dobson brings the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Canada* in to Saint John on Dec. 8, New Brunswick's national port will mark the end of nearly two decades of uncertainty about its future status as a passenger terminal.

The arrival of the gleaming white *Empress* will symbolize the return of Saint John to its full former role as the CP fleet's winter home on this side of the Atlantic.

After millions of dollars of West Side harbor facilities went up in clouds of smoke in the summer of 1931, CPS switched its main passenger base to Halifax.

As the reconstruction program brought new and modern docks and sheds into being, Saint John strove persistently to attract the liners back again. An elaborate immigration and passenger building was erected on the West Side by the federal government at a cost of $1,100,000. But it remained idle last winter because the CPS agreement with Halifax and the Canadian National was still in effect. The liners were taking on passengers at Saint John; were disembarking passengers from overseas at Halifax.

This winter the main CPS terminal for passengers embarking or landing will be Saint John. The port will "handle" about 8,000 travelers of this line alone instead of last winter's 4,000. The 20,000-ton *Empress of Canada* and her sister ship, the *Empress of France*, will make a total of eight voyages to the city. Other companies' passenger vessels, too, are expected to re-establish connections with Saint John.

—CP

HONORED: *Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden, wartime Foreign Minister in Britain, received an honorary degree from McGill University where he urged the free nations of the world to stand together for the guardianship of peace. With him is J. W. McConnell, senior member, Board of Governors, McGill.*

Newfoundland:

GOING UP

WITH the recent increase in the price of newsprint Bowater's (Newfoundland) Pulp and Paper Mills at Corner Brook, Newfoundland, will further raise the value of the province's export of this commodity. Surpassing fisheries in the past two years, newsprint and allied products will now outdistance sea products by an even larger sum.

Estimates are that forestry production in Newfoundland will reach an export value of between $35 and $40 million within the next twelve months while fisheries will be below $30 million. The complex fisheries problem is now being studied by the Federal Department of Fisheries. Fisheries Minister Mayhew has already been very helpful to the new Province.

■ Premier J. R. Smallwood, who also holds the portfolio of Minister of Economic Development, currently favors the imported expert. In his recent radio address he praised his economic chief, Dr. A. A. Valdmanis, a Latvian. Now he has added another Latvian to his department: Arnold L. Graudins, ME. The Premier is also bringing in German engineers and other "experts" in connection with his cement mill project.

■ The first annual Air Cadet League Conference was held in St. John's recently. On hand for the event was H. L. Garner, Vice-President and Director of the Air Cadet League of Canada. The dinner was presided over by H. Darroch Macgillivrary, Provincial Chairman of the League.

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WORLD AFFAIRS

BERLIN IS BRACING

Most Stimulating Place in Europe Is This Island of No Retreat

by Willson Woodside

Berlin

"I ALWAYS feel better when I get back to Berlin," a German who flies out frequently to West Germany told me. "There's an entirely different feeling here." He is right: almost incredible as it may seem, the biggest pile of rubble left by the war has become the most spirited city in Europe. Five and a half years ago the capital of Hitler's despotic but doomed empire, Berlin is now the outpost of freedom for the Western world, and very conscious of its role.

—Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

"There is no retreat for us here on this island; we can only stand firm", was the way many a Berlin journalist and political leader put it to me. There is no confusion over the issue here, and no hesitation in standing up to the cold menace the other side of the Potsdamer Platz. There is only scorn for the pitiful Communist hacks who play the Soviet game there, compassion for their fellows who are trapped on the other side, and pride in the free and vigorous society which has grown up in West Berlin.

Their answer to the farcical 99 per cent election last month in the Eastern Zone (*see cut*) was a turnout of nearly 400,000 citizens, without the half-holiday which some American officials thought would be necessary, to celebrate the raising of a Freedom Bell and to cheer General Clay, the hero of the airlift. Their answer to the nagging and persistent Soviet efforts to throttle the economic life of West Berlin was an industrial exhibition which was a triumphant success that amazed everyone concerned with it, and attracted some half-million visitors from the Soviet sector of Berlin and the Eastern Zone.

These were special occasions. But every day and every evening West Berlin exercises a bright attraction on the people from the other side, of whom several tens of thousands are believed to visit daily. One has only to go across to the Soviet sector to see and feel why the Easterners come. There is a gray world of rubble, relieved only here and there by the "*HO*" or commercial shops and cafes run by the Communists, to sell food and goods off the ration at high prices, just as was done in Russia during the First Five-Year Plan. And on every corner are the slouching, unhappily glowering *Vopos* or *Volkspolizei*.

In West Berlin the police are unobtrusive, the many kiosks offer newspapers from all over Europe and magazines from America, there are stores on every side filled with every imaginable kind of goods, a half-dozen main streets gleam at night for a mile or more with hundreds upon hundreds of neon signs, there is a bustle of motor, bus and street car traffic, and building going on everywhere.

—International

SECRET VOTE: *West Berlin's anti-Reds invited East Berliners to expose farcical "99% election" by mailing old unaddressed ration cards. Postmen brought hundreds of thousands of "ballots" to their West Berlin offices every day.*

Near my hotel, which is being transformed from the dingy rathole which it was in 1946 to a glistening modern hostelry of great plate-glass windows, tube lighting and wood panelling, the once-famous restaurateur Kempinski is starting to build a six-storey American-style hotel on the Kurfürstendamm. Around the corner on the Tauentzien Strasse the former big west-end department store *Ka-de-We* has reopened two floors, as bright and modern as any you will see in America, and will open two more by Christmas. Near this is a big shoe store which could be straight out of New York or Montreal.

The development from the hole-in-the-ruins shops of 1946, with a couple of small panes of window-glass in the middle of their boarded-up or bricked-up windows, and nothing that anyone would want displayed in them, is astounding. And most of this, I am told, dates only from the lifting of the blockade a year and a half ago, while the same recovery started in West Germany after the currency reform a full year earlier.

Mink, French Pastry

Now you will see automobile showrooms; fur stores offering everything from variations of dogskin up to mink coats; many jewellery stores; whole big windows of fine china; and toy stores with exhibits I don't expect to see improved upon in Toronto. There are beauty shops, millinery shops, elegant men's haberdasheries, expensive women's specialty shops, tailors showing English suitings, antique shops, and stores with fancy imported groceries, including American brands. Fancy chocolates, elaborate pastries, lace, flowers, expensive pigskin luggage . . . the list is endless. I think that the thing that struck me most was a school for fashion models!

The stores I have mentioned would run to hundreds; there are many more hundreds of shops, of course, offering the plain necessities of everyday life. Prices in general are about the same as in Canada, while wages here are far lower. But from all I could learn, the German workers are as able, or better able, to buy them as French workers are to buy French goods. In both countries, up to two-thirds of the workingman's income goes for food.

It is little wonder that by day and by night tens of thousands of East Berliners and people from the Soviet Zone come to West Berlin to see the life and the lights, and to buy what they can (with their East Marks at a discount of one to five). And every day several hundreds make the decision to stay in West Berlin, in some cases fleeing for their lives, in most cutting the ties of job, hometown and relatives to seek a better life in the West.

—International

E. BERLINER *votes for freedom.*

It is utterly simple for them to come across to the West, either by taking the subway train or walking along one of the many hundred streets which cross the twenty-five-mile dividing line through the city. Only if one attempted to bring suitcases or a load of household goods would one be in serious danger of being stopped by the *Vopos*. This means that most refugees come with only what they wear.

The Refugee Picture

I went to the well-organized reception centre run by the West Berlin Council for these *Flüchtlinge* on the Kuno-Fischer Strasse — an address said to be known throughout the East Zone — the other day. The corridor was crowded with new arrivals, and more drifted in steadily while I was there. Most were young men, but there were also a number of couples and one pitiful case of a woman with a small child.

The matron, who is herself a member of the West Berlin City Council, told me the child was the result of rape by Soviet soldiers in 1945 but the woman had come to love it. She had now fled in face of a Soviet order to round up the thousands of such offspring in the East Zone and take them off to Russia.

Between 100 and 700 refugees come to the centre every day. From 3,400 in January, the number climbed to 9,000 in June; it is now running around 5,000. There will be over 60,000 this year. What can West Berlin, which last winter had one-third of its workers unemployed and still has a heavy burden of unemployment, do for them?

The refugees are received with compassion. The first procedure is to warn them not to pour out their story to strangers in the corridors, as they are often tempted to do once they feel themselves free and safe at last; for it is all too easy for Soviet agents to mingle with them.

The refugees are then given a medical examination, and any cases with contagious disease or otherwise needing hospitalization, are sent to hos-

MAYOR REUTER: *He wants West German Government moved to Berlin.*

pital. From the others, their story is taken down, and they are then sent along for investigation by a special committee of the City Council. Under a recent law, only those who can show that they are in danger of their life, or of deportation to the uranium mines or to Siberia, or of forcible consciption into the "People's Army", can be granted relief support in West Berlin.

About a third of the refugees receive such official asylum. Everyone regrets this seeming niggardliness; but at the reception centre they affirm that if the gates were opened wide the East Zone would be emptied.

West Berlin is not a recognized part of the Federal Republic (you pass through the Bonn Government's customs control going into and coming out of Berlin); and the Federal Republic has already ten million refugees from lost German territories in the East to look after. However, under an agreement now being negotiated, Bonn will accept 1,500 refugees a month from West Berlin, if the latter pays the commercial fare to fly them out.

However, those refugees refused support in West Berlin are not forced to go back to the East. Most stay on their own, getting work if they can find it, staying with relatives or friends if they are lucky. The Police President of West Berlin recently estimated that 112,000 such "illegals" were here.

I have asked many German and Allied officials and journalists why the Soviets left this big door open, for I assumed that they must find some advantage to it on their side. A lot of the answers were offhand and unconvincing; it was a physical impossibility to seal a barrier across the city; it would take too many police to control every street and every subway train, streetcar or bus. More plausible, therefore, seem to me the explanations that the Soviets find this open door very handy for slipping in agents; that it eases their economic problems to have so many of their people in East Germany drawing consumer goods out of Berlin; and that they are anxious to continue receiving steel and machinery from the West in return for sugar and silk stockings, two of East Germany's chief exports.

Another question that I asked many times was whether it was desirable or likely that the West German Government be moved to Berlin. It seems quite evident from the replies of high-

—Bishop in The St. Louis Star-Times

"KNOCKING WITH DIRTY HANDS"

ly-posted officials that this is not an active political question at present, though without exception they thought the Berlin atmosphere would be good for the Bonn Government.

But one very able German journalist deplored the efforts of Mayor Ernst Reuter even to have West Berlin included at present in the Federal Republic, and a few departments of government transferred there. His argument was that, as things stood, West Berlin was such a strong moral support to the Germans all around in the East Zone that the Soviets could never successfully Communize this population and break its spirit. West Berliners, not being citizens of the Bonn Republic, are as free to travel throughout the Soviet Zone without inter-zonal passes, as East Berliners and East Zone people are to visit West Berlin.

The moment West Berlin was admitted to the Bonn Republic, this person was convinced, the Soviets would clamp down with inter-zonal passes and police control which would check this intercourse.

Would the Soviets attempt to blockade Berlin again? This was another question which I asked widely. The conviction of those who should be the best-informed is that, having failed in this once and having advantages in their present trade with Western Germany, the Soviets won't try it again. As for an attempt by the Soviets to seize the city, these people, acclaiming the declaration of the Western Foreign Ministers that any attack on Berlin or on West Germany would mean war with France, Britain and the United States, believe that Berlin will stand until, or if, the Soviets provoke it.

As I leave this most interesting spot in Europe, the Soviets are erecting a big sign in the Potsdamer Platz to try to obscure the illuminated news flasher which the West Berlin newspapers joined in erecting on high towers here a few months ago. The West Berlin papers run photos of the Soviet structure, with the caption: "Afraid of the truth."

—Bishop in The St. Louis Star-Times

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Many people who *should* be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors and, therefore, give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more than can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, hobbies, travels, sports, news items, local and club activities, etc. — things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

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THEATRE

THE STAGE WAS UPSET

Canadian Delegate to the P.E.N. Convention Describes the "Robert Sherwood Incident"

THERE were three delegates from Canada at the P.E.N. World Congress. Miss J. Georgina Sime, the Honorary President of the Montreal Centre, Honorable Justice E. Fabre, Surveyor representing the French Section and myself.

This international writers' organization, of which John Galsworthy was the first president 30 years ago, brought together delegates from every continent in the world and every country except those behind the Iron Curtain.

Edinburgh this year provided us with very lovely quarters for our meetings: the famous George Heriot School in Lauriston Place. The Scottish Centre of which Eric Linklater, novelist and playwright, is the President, was our host for the 22nd Congress which convened from August 18th to 25th.

The theme of the convention was scheduled as "The Drama To-day." Robert Emmet Sherwood*, the American dramatist, was invited by the Scottish Centre to be the principal guest and to open the Congress with a speech on the drama. The title decided upon was "The Future of the Drama, If Any—."

Mr. Sherwood, is not only one of the most gifted playwrights in the English-speaking world but is also a man of action, soldier with the Canadian Army in the First World War and Franklin D. Roosevelt's Dollar-a-Year man in the War not yet concluded.

It did not take long for the writers assembled to hear about Drama, to realize that Mr. Sherwood's heart and mind were not at the moment deeply concerned with minor problems of playwriting. He was more keenly interested in the World drama which was being acted and which was approaching a crisis even as we were listening.

He made us feel that he was an honest man, perhaps a great one, who had a passionate love for freedom and a certainty that his country's course was a right one. He defended the use of the atom bomb in the past and claimed justification for its threat that it might, under certain circumstances, be necessary in a war of the future.

However, it must be conceded, and I think Mr. Sherwood himself afterwards realized it, that a *faux pas* had been committed because it is one of the firm rules of the P.E.N. that politics are not to be discussed at a convention. Furthermore his audience was there with the express desire of hearing about the drama from Mr. Sherwood, so that the subject could be thoroughly discussed and analyzed with profit to the playwright at the open forum which was to follow.

Unfortunately two fiery Scottish poets took advantage of the situation in order to take the limelight. I learned later that they were both Scottish Nationalists of the fanatical variety. There are quite a few in Scotland but the few there are make it a point of creating a diversion whenever possible.

They heckled Mr. Sherwood quite unsparingly. Sherwood although very red in the face held his temper admirably. Finally they were silenced by the chairman.

Biff in the Eye

However, when the famous playwright, St. John Irvine followed with his speech of thanks to Mr. Sherwood, there was more heckling from the same two men. As reported in the press, St. John Irvine threatened to leave the platform and give one of the hecklers "a biff in the eye". This was said half jokingly and no one took the remark seriously. He was allowed to continue his talk without further interruption.

During the afternoon session there were more fireworks. The same men seemed to be bent on making trouble. It was a period given over to discussion of the drama. Both of them made very obnoxious remarks, not only about Mr. Sherwood, but about the American Ambassador. The chairman did his best to maintain order. I was so incensed that I left the room as a protest only to beat a hasty retreat back again. The reason was that I encountered outside, reporters and photographers, ready to make a story out of the incident. I felt that this would be quite out of proportion to its importance. The chairman thanked me for returning.

This is the true story of the incident which was to give the P.E.N. 22nd Congress such unpleasant notoriety. When free speech must be the rule, such a situation is bound to happen and does happen in World Conferences other than the P.E.N.

—Percy Jacobson

*Last week awarded a DCL degree by Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.

—© Karsh

SHERWOOD: *Well-meant* faux pas.

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PRESS

COLOR ROUND-UP

EVERY two months Canadian Industries Ltd.'s public relations people turn out a magazine called *C-I-L Oval*. In their latest issue, Editors Monty Berger, Bernard Brouillet, and Alan Reeve did something special. Following a *Flair*-path for layout, they had some top people talking about color.

Starting with prize-winning Canadian Novelist Hugh MacLennan ("Two Solitudes", "Cross Country", "The Precipice") the four-color edition has articles by Toronto printing authority Charles R. Conquergood, National Research Council Physicist W. E. K. Middleton, NRC chemist C. Y. Hopkins, *l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts* Professor Henry Eveleigh, Montreal Museum of Fine Arts Principal Arthur Lismer, CIL color advisor W. D. Sinclair, New York color consultant Faber Birren, interior designer Henri Beaulac, McGill Zoology Professor John Stanley, and CIL staffer Glenn Cowan all talking about color.

Among them they cover everything from a prehistoric bushman rock painting to a physicist's description of color and visual response to light wave-lengths.

Oval's stories and articles on developments in the broad field of industrial chemistry do a good prestige job for CIL. But the benefits go further than that. Factual accounts of production methods of new products and their uses do a selling job for the product itself. Editor Berger recently received a telegram from a New York exporter ordering 100 tons of a chemical mentioned in a previous issue.

While the four-color edition was something special for the 21-year-old *Oval*, it wasn't a radical departure. By consistently giving something special, *Oval* has built up a 70,000 circulation made up of general, as well as technically-minded readers who asked to have it sent to them.

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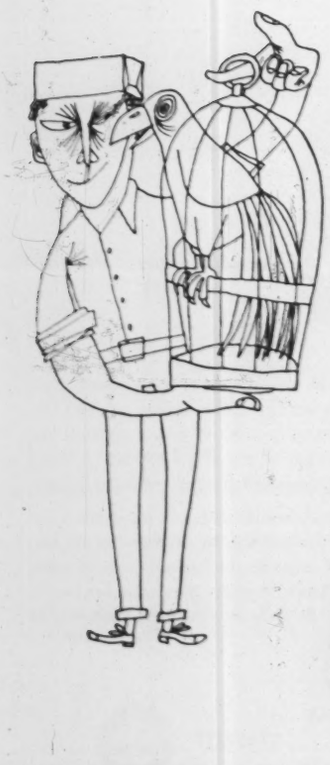

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"30"

THREE DECADES as a newsman and sportsman made Albert "Abbie" Coo a familiar figure in the west. While he is well known to newsmen, perhaps "Abbie" is more widely known for his work with amateur sport. In the 1922 Olympic games at Los Angeles, he was assistant to Bobby Kerr, Manager of the Canadian team. Four years later he was Manager of the Canadian Olympic team which travelled to Berlin.

Lately his contributions to sport have been confined to an executive capacity. He was for many years President of the Manitoba Amateur Hockey Association and executive member of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association. He is now Secretary-Treasurer of the Manitoba associaition and convener of junior hockey.

"Abbie" Coo's career as a Winnipeg newsman began before World War I when he went to work for the old *Winnipeg Telegram*. He was the *Telegram's* Sports Editor when he enlisted with the 184th Battalion. At Passchendael he collected a wound and a Military Cross, and finished the war with the rank of captain.

Thirty years ago he joined the staff of the *Winnipeg Free Press* and has been with them ever since—running the gamut as City Editor, News Editor and Managing Editor. At the end of last month, the *Free Press* editorial staff turned out to honor him as he retired from the newspaper business.

"ABBIE" COO

MEDICINE

BEGINNING IN THE SOIL

Dr. S. A. Waksman Receives Honor From Toronto Faculty of Medicine

EACH YEAR it is the responsibility of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Toronto, to select from all the world, "that member of the medical profession whom they consider to have done the most, in the preceding ten years, to advance sound knowledge of a practical kind in medical art or science." The individual named receives the Charles Mickle Scholarship, a sum representing a year's interest on about $30,000, bequeathed by the late Dr. W. J. Mickle.

This year the scholarship was awarded to Dr. Selman Abraham Waksman, of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, who holds the astonishing series of degrees, BS, MSc, PhD, LLD, DSc, MD. He has earned the award for his discovery of streptomycin, the antibiotic that began a new and better era in the treatment of tuberculosis. This is the second time the award has been made for the discovery of an antibiotic: in 1944 the Scholarship was given to Alexander Fleming and H. W. Florey for discovering and proving the utility of penicillin.

For at least the first part of the last quarter-century, Dr. Waksman's chief scientific interest was not medical; it was the more general one of the microbes that live in soil. Soil literally teems with bacteria. And far from living peaceably with one another, different kinds of soil bacteria war on one another continuously in their quest for survival. One of the ways that some kinds kill other kinds is by exuding chemical substances that are potent enough to destroy their neighbors. These chemical substances that are elaborated by some kinds of living organisms and which act *against life* in that they destroy other kinds of living organisms, Dr. Waksman termed *antibiotics*.

Enter Dr. Dubos

By a happy chance in 1924 a young French scientist, René J. Dubos, met Dr. Waksman and decided to work under his direction. He came to Dr. Waksman's laboratory of soil microbiology at Rutgers University and at Dr. Waksman's suggestion undertook to discover the kinds of microbes in soil that bring about the disintegration of cellulose, the tough fibrous carbohydrate constituent of plant materials. Dubos had found several kinds of organisms that performed this function.

Since there are certain infections of man that are caused by bacteria that have seemingly tough capsules surrounding them, Dubos' discovery of bacteria that exuded substances that could digest cellulose roused the interest of medical researchers. Dubos then went to the Rockefeller Institute and began to search for strains of bacteria that exude substances that would digest the capsules of some of the bacteria that affect man. Before long he accomplished something more important still; he found a strain of bacteria that made a chemical substance which completely destroyed certain kinds of bacteria that affect man. This substance, subsequently named gramicidin, though it exerted a dramatic effect on harmful bacteria, turned out finally to be something of a disappointment. It was soon found that if it was injected into the bloodstream of experimental animals it injured the red blood corpuscles and hence it was not possible to give it internally. Its use was limited to external applications.

Dubos' discovery of gramicidin, however, aroused the interest of his former teacher, Dr. Waksman, who began to investigate soil bacteria intensively in an attempt to discover an antibiotic which might be useful in the treatment of human disease. In the meantime penicillin had become available and although it exerted wonderfully beneficial effects against some kinds of bacteria it did not affect others. Dr. Waksman and his staff examined thousands and thousands of cultures. Finally, in the fall of 1943, from a streptomyces organism they recovered a substance that they named "streptomycin" and which proved to be useful against many kinds of bacteria which penicillin did not affect.

The most notable bacillus found to be affected by streptomycin, and not by penicillin, was the one responsible for tuberculosis. It is in treating this disease, which for long has been one of the leading causes of death (in 1944, it ranked seventh in U.S.), that streptomycin has been found of the greatest usefulness, and now several tons of it are used each year for this purpose. In the light of the study that Dubos began under Dr. Waksman, it is of interest that the tubercle bacillus is provided with a tough capsule which has been believed for years to render it resistant to agents which might otherwise destroy it in the body.

—NFB

MERCYMOBILES: *In Halifax blind-paralyzed veteran Walter Callow operates a bus service for paraplegics. Funds came from service clubs.*

Some simple facts about

DIABETES

Diabetes is a condition in which the body is unable to utilize properly the sugars and starches in food. This condition is due to a deficiency in the body's own supply of insulin.

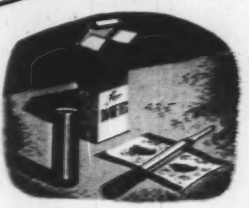
The use of insulin, made from the pancreas of animals, has made the treatment of diabetes increasingly effective. As a result, diabetics usually live long and nearly normal lives. In fact, life expectancy for the average diabetic today is double what it was before insulin was discovered, and has increased even more for young diabetics.

1 RESEARCH *promises more effective treatments for diabetics*

Medical science is constantly improving the treatment of diabetes. Different types of insulin, which vary in speed and duration of action, have been developed to meet the varying requirements of patients. A new type of insulin, now under trial, combines fast action with long-lasting effect.

There is continuing research on other phases of the disease. Work with radioactive isotopes and other studies offer the hope for further progress in treatment, and perhaps for the prevention of some cases of the disease.

2 DIAGNOSIS *is quick, and easily accomplished*



Sugars and starches cannot be utilized satisfactorily by the untreated diabetic. As a result, sugar appears in the urine. It is now possible for anyone who suspects diabetes to make a simple, inexpensive test at home for sugar in the urine. Kits for this test may be obtained at most drug stores. If the results of the test are positive, a doctor should be consulted for further examination.

One recent survey showed that for every 4 persons known to have diabetes there were 3 others who had it without knowing it. Having periodic medical examinations that include a check for diabetes, or making the simple test oneself helps to insure early diagnosis. If proper treatment is started at once, serious complications can usually be avoided.

3 TREATMENT *is largely the patient's responsibility*

Most doctors agree that the diabetic himself largely determines his own future. Cooperation between patient and doctor, of course, is essential. Only the physician can determine whether or not insulin is required, and in what dosage. He will also prescribe proper diet and advise about necessary exercise.

Once the correct treatment is established, however, continued successful control of the disease depends mainly on the patient. He should be careful and faithful in following the prescribed instructions, and he should be alert for signs of possible complications. If the average diabetic observes these and other precautions, he can usually look forward to living a long life with almost undiminished activity.

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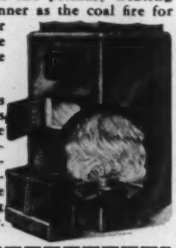

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SCIENCE

INDUSTRY MUST AID MORE

Canada Produces Top Research Men But Are Useful Jobs Available?

"I HAVE SEEN the concern of Canadian physicists at the limited scope of research activity in the country outside the universities and the Research Council." So writes J. S. Marshall, Associate Professor of Physics at McGill and President of the Canadian Association of Physicists. Scientist Marshall's report to SN follows:

COL. WALLACE GOFORTH, at the end of his review of Wilfrid Eggleston's "Scientists at War" (SN, Oct. 24), suggests that there is "urgent need for critical self-appraisal by Canada's scientific community, in the face of new and greater dangers . . ." Agreed . . . but I hope that the scientists draw conclusions quite different from those that Col. Goforth "as a layman . . . ventures boldly to suggest."

—Blank & Stoller
J. S. MARSHALL

Says the SN reviewer: "Our teaching of mathematics is defective in Canadian universities and secondary schools." Admittedly it is not perfect, and schools in the U.K. take their students much further in mathematics before sending them to the universities. But honors graduates in science from Canadian Universities, the potential research men, are well equipped mathematically, as the Putnam competitive examinations show.

Again, "undergraduate courses in science are too diversified", and "the present system . . . is not bringing out the ablest students for . . . research." The honors science courses actually are rather carefully limited to fundamental studies. They are most suitable for potential research men. Our error is more likely to be in the direction of *too* generous admission.

Avoid Teaching Routine

A considerable proportion of the honors graduates is "siphoned off" into university teaching, but the notion that such teaching is routine is a horrible one. To avoid its becoming routine, university instructors are encouraged almost to insistence to carry on some research. (It should be recognized, though, that an earlier generation sacrificed research achievements that might have been theirs.)

Very few honors or research graduates in this country go into industrial and administrative posts. Canadian industry could benefit by employing more scientific personnel, rather than relying so much on developments in U.S. laboratories. The genius of young Canadians is not being misdirected or wasted, but too much of the responsibility for its financial subsistence is being left to the universities.

Says Goforth: "We will need all of the creative scientists that Canada can possibly produce." We certainly will. The universities are producing all they can from present university enrolments; doing their best with available funds, even at very real corporate and personal sacrifice. More entrance scholarships and more generous research scholarships, more research fellowships and more attractive research positions (yes, and in industry!) would be most constructive contributions towards increasing the number.

A SATURDAY NIGHT *Front Page* Editorial (SN, Jan. 24) is pertinent to this point, referring to an NRC advertisement of a senior post at Chalk River, salary $5,000 to $6,000: " . . . for this post on these terms it will be simply because some such person loves his country and his science too much to carry his abilities to a better market. We do not think any government has the right to call on its highly-trained citizens to make such sacrifices . . ."

Certainly there was misdirection and waste of research talent in the past war; there is evidence of this, between the lines perhaps, in "Scientists at War." The misdirection was not within the scientific organizations, however. The scientists were given their problems to solve and solved them. Very often the fortunes of war modified the requirements, left the scientific findings on the shelves, in the technical reports. Sometimes, though, it was not the fortunes of war, but the poor judgment in scientific matters of the military men, often laymen in uniform who wasted available talent.

If there should be another time, we will have the Defence Research Board taking care to avoid such mis-application of our efforts. We will have again a body of competent and keen research scientists.

Its size and keenness depends in large part on the amount of peacetime research that is maintained, through the expenditure of the Government and of Canadian industry, in the universities, in Government labs and in Canadian industry itself.

—U. of T. Photo

SUPERSONIC *research advances at U of T with use of giant sphere: 99 per cent vacuum obtainable; inrush of air creates seven times speed of sound.*

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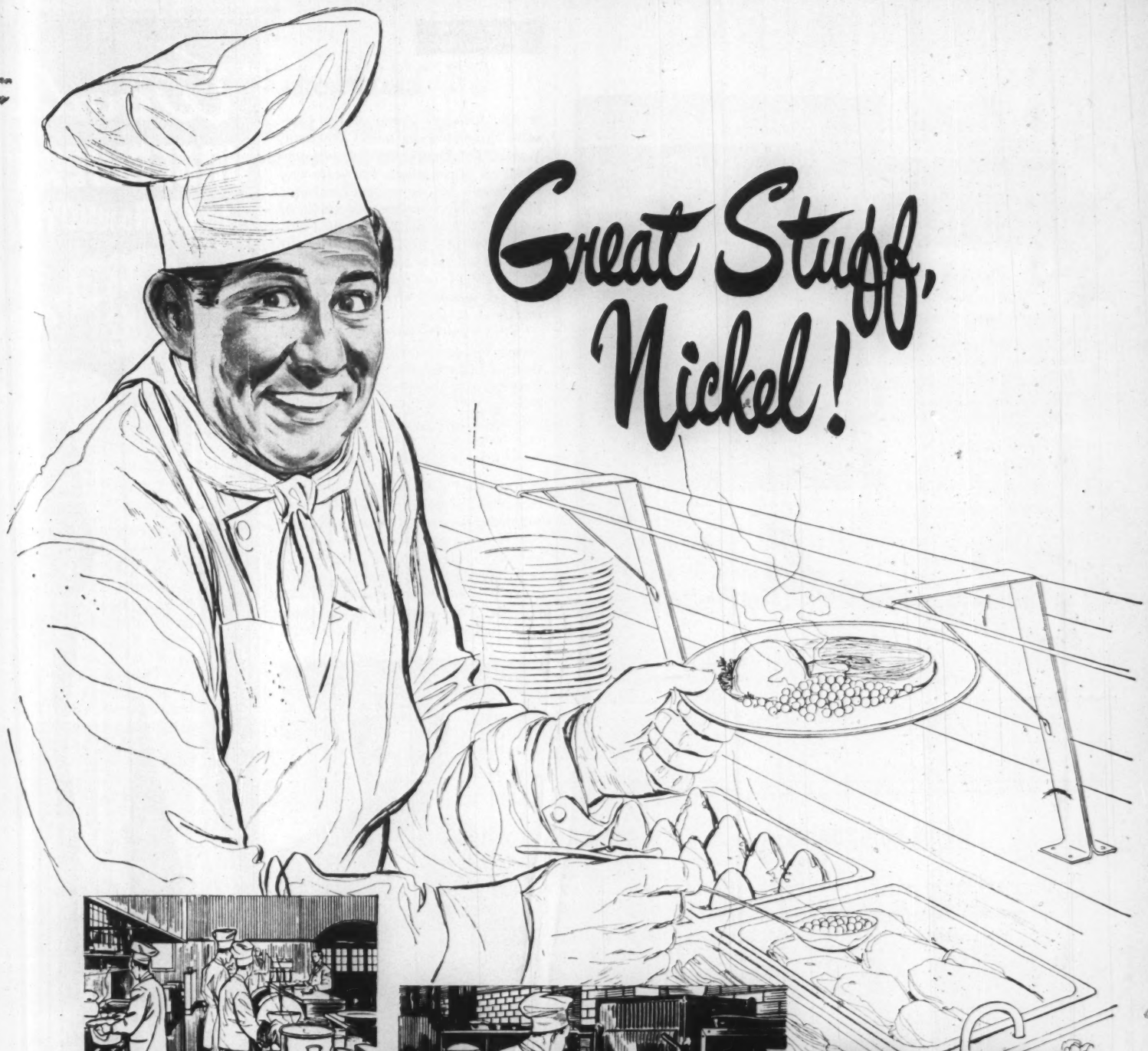

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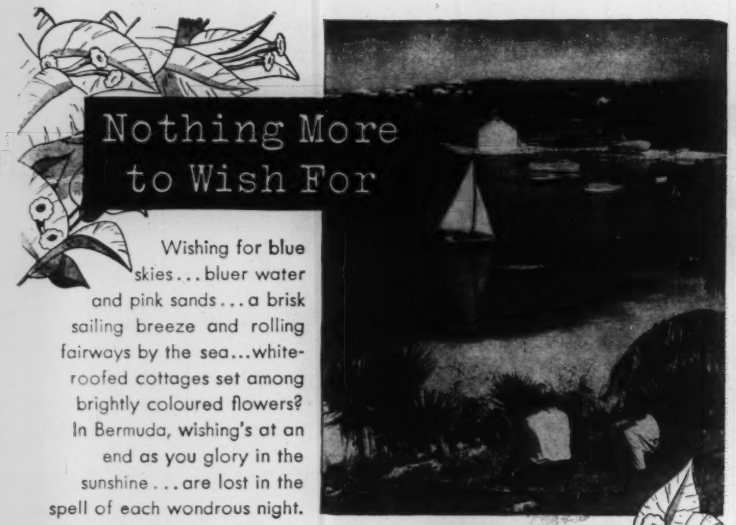

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MUSIC

GRACE NOTES

■ The fifteenth season of Les Concerts Symphoniques marks the tenth year of Dr. Désiré Defauw with the Montreal organization. Ten years ago, Dr. Defauw, still permanent conductor of the leading symphony orchestra in Belgium, had barely escaped the Nazis to seek refuge in England. He left England for the U.S. on the invitation of Toscanini to guest conduct the NBC Symphony Orchestra. During that time he accepted other guest invitations including Montreal. There he found the atmosphere so congenial that he accepted the post of artistic director with the society. He is conducting four of this season's twelve concerts; others are under the baton of Stokowski, Monteux, Munch, Klemperer, Ansermet and Enesco.

■ Last April in Vancouver, two young men, Peter Mainwaring and Desmond Arthur co-produced Mozart's "Magic Flute" on a shoe-string in a small theatre and with two pianos serving as orchestra. The experiment has evolved into a full-fledged opera company with the title "The Vancouver Opera Theatre." Backed by the city's powerful

—Eric Skipsey Studio

MAINWARING: *Opera's mainspring.*

Community Arts Council and the Youth Music League, it produced "The Magic Flute" last month for five nights. It is under the guidance of Mr. Mainwaring, a popular CBC and Theatre Under the Stars actor, recently returned from a stint in Hollywood as a repertory director. Music director is Waldemar Zimich; art director is Joseph Ternant. Scheduled for the season's presentation are "The Beggar's Opera" as the company's Christmas "treat", and the première, of "Orpheus" in February. The fourth production, also a première, is at present called a "surprise finale".

■ A much travelled man this year is Toronto's George Haddad, pianist. Having returned from a European tour that included recitals in England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden he has left on another concert tour through Western Canada and the U.S.

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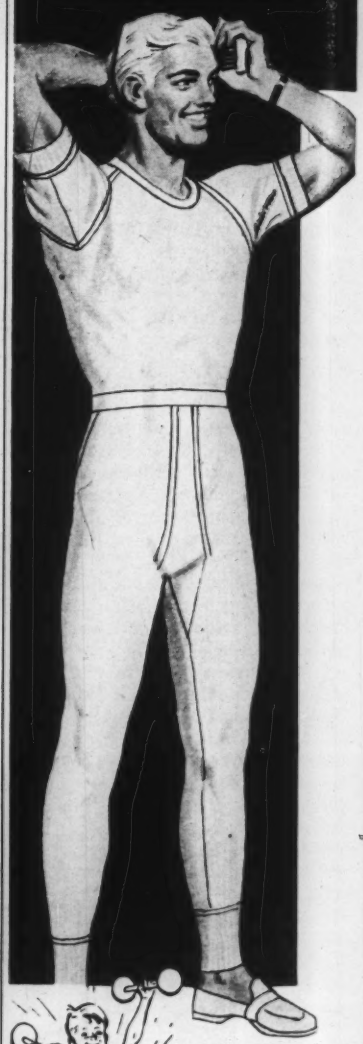

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OLD SAM, caretaker at a mine not far from Yellowknife, NWT, kept asking for new batteries for his radio. Finally the manager investigated.

"No wonder you need batteries all the time," he stormed. "You've got that set on full power all day!"

"Oh, I know," said Sam patiently, "but CFYK don't broadcast all the time and I don't want to miss a thing."

He was right. CFYK—the Voice of the Golden North—isn't on the air 24 hours a day. But during the winter months, when there is less bright sun and warm weather to distract the volunteer operators from the studio, it does manage 12 daily hours. And that with no commercials, no paid staff and not even a soap opera.

How does it work? It's a highly-involved cooperative set-up, unique in radio. Some equipment was supplied and installed by the Northwest Territories and Yukon Radio System of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals. (A recent overhaul resulted in output increase to 300 watts over the previous 150.) A studio was fixed up in the cellar of the administration building occupied by the Department of Resources and Development. The Yellowknife Trustee Board gave a grant of $500 (later came donations from local organizations): volunteers became the staff. Thus was CFYK born last February.

Who are the volunteers? Anybody who wants to take a crack at operating . . . and that includes miners, accountants, housewives, school students, businessmen, nurses and cab drivers.

They're really unsung heroes, these boys who greet the cold winter dawn with Rise and Shine programs. Like miner Peter Boyco who last year started CFYK's day at 6 a.m. and got the morning shift of workers up in time for the 7 a.m. bus to the mines . . . which he caught himself.

Feminine Rise and Shiner

This year it's Kay Wasuita who does the early stint, followed by the noon-hour man, Harold Glick. Harold hasn't missed a shift since CFYK went on the air. And so it goes on all day, with the housewives taking over in the afternoons.

Local announcements, meetings, coming events, service messages are carried at noon and again at 6.30 p.m.—at no charge. A ward-aide from Red Cross Hospital, Natalie Herrick, pops in each day to plug in the 5.45 CBC news and to play the Department of Education discs for children; then she hands the station over to the evening announcer at 7 p.m.

Briefest but most-listened-to of the local broadcasts is the 6 p.m. reading of the closing prices on the Toronto Stock Exchange by the town's stockbroker.

CBC network programs, beamed northwards by the army's short-wave station at Edmonton, are transmitted through CFYK for local listeners whose sets are not sufficiently strong to pick them up on standard broadcast frequencies.

—James Whyard

AUTHOR *takes a shift at controls.*

Sparking the daily schedules are the local talent programs produced every evening. Last winter The Daughters of the Midnight Sun (SN, April 25) presented a variety program weekly; plan to do the same this year.

Every church in town has a regular weekday program and school broadcasts—right from a classroom—have resumed.

There isn't a mother in Yellowknife who doesn't glue her ear to the radio the day Junior's class is on the air. And the youngsters are poised, calm old troupers with no signs of mike fright. That's one of the wonderful things about this community station. It presents a rare opportunity to any young people interested in making radio a career. There's no tuition fee involved in picking up announcing and operating techniques and handling four-hour shifts completely on their own; it's experience they could obtain nowhere else.

That's what strikes some of CFYK's important outside visitors. There, sitting at a horseshoe control desk, their host will interview them, operate the controls, adjust volume gains, introduce and conclude their program; then calmly join the Trans-Canada Network of the CBC for some special feature. Simple as that.

But not always as smoothly. Ask any operator who has left the desk microphone open inadvertently during an intimate conversation. Never mind. Donations continuing, baby-sitters being plentiful and reception permitting, CFYK will go on with 12 hours of service to the community every weekday—classics, every Sunday. It's the Voice of the Golden North!

—Florence Whyard

Sunbeam

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NOW! All you do is drop in the bread
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Makes no difference what kind of bread you use—you get the same uniform toasting every time.

RADIANT CONTROL automatically adjusts itself for every kind of bread . . . moist or dry, thick slices or thin.

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Ask your electric appliance dealer to demonstrate the new Sunbeam Toaster for you.

Only the Sunbeam RADIANT CONTROL makes possible this amazing automatic performance. The heat radiated from the *actual surface of the bread* is focused on a sensitive strip of bimetal. When the bread reaches the scientifically correct temperature for perfect toasting, sufficient heat is absorbed by the thermostat to shut off the Toaster. Makes no difference what kind of bread you use—whether it's dry or moist—you get the same degree of uniform toasting every time. It's always the same, once you set it for the kind you like, regardless of line voltage.

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EDUCATION

TOUGH HIDES BECOMING SOFTER IN SCHOOLS?

REMEMBER 'way back when your teacher firmly believed that strapping was the most effective method of teaching spelling? One mistake, one blow; two mistakes, two blows. You needed a tough hide to claim the distinction of footing the class in spelling.

—Notman and Son
HEBER MATTHEWS

Today corporal punishment is on the wane but not on the way out. Many urban communities have made the wane possible by board regulations concerning the use of the strap. The weapon must be kept in the principal's office; the teacher administering the punishment must have a witness; the blows must be given only on the palm of the hand; a complete record of the event, including the number of slaps, is to be made in a special book with a funereal cover.

Under these conditions a good many teachers have abandoned corporal punishment altogether. There is too much red tape. By the time the teacher has piloted the victim to the office, found the strap and record book, collected a colleague as witness, the original desire to punish has cooled considerably.

How do Canadian citizens feel about the subject? A Gallup Poll asked adults: "Do you agree with teachers being allowed to inflict corporal punishment?" As a nation, those who agreed were a mere 4 per cent more than those who disagreed. But provincial results were interesting. In Quebec, 60 per cent opposed; in Ontario, 60 per cent approved. The other provinces showed a bare majority "for" punishment.

However, many opposed were quite in favor of corporal punishment in the home. "A job for parents, not teachers." Significantly, those Canadians with a higher level of formal education seem more inclined to favor corporal punishment than do those with a lesser education.

Among teachers, the consensus of opinion (not measured by Gallup Poll) seems to be that corporal punishment is admissible only if used when every other measure has proved to be a failure.

To Each the Same?

In the recent *Teachers' Magazine*, H. R. Matthews, Guidance Specialist, Montreal Protestant Central School Board, claims that the diminution in corporal punishment today is due to our better understanding of human behavior. "The same crime committed by two different children with two different personalities may have entirely different causes. The children should be handled in different ways.

"For instance, Joe and Jimmy each steal a chocolate bar. Joe fancies himself as a smart operator, is selfish, and has no regard for the rights of others. He eats his. Jimmy is shy, confused, love-starved, and mistreated at home. He presents the bar to his teacher in a pathetic attempt to gain the affection which he has been denied. The crimes were identical. Should each, then, receive 'five on each hand'? Doctors would get weird results if they gave all children with exactly the same temperatures exactly the same medicine."

He goes on to say that the more understanding a teacher is, the less corporal punishment she is called upon to give. "Stubbornness, lying, cheating, etc., are not born in children, but are the logical outcome of their life experiences, and the 'don't' method of handling such children is a waste of time and energy . . . It would be interesting for those of us who teach to check off the number of times in a given week we criticize our students with the number of times we praise them, and then to ask ourselves the question: Whom do we like most, and for whom do we work best —those who criticize us, or those who praise us?"

What do the pupils themselves think of corporal punishment? A Grade Eight class of 33 children in a large urban community in Ontario was asked to set down on paper what each of them thought. Nine were opposed, twenty-four in favor!

■ Medicine has crept into the English course at the University of Toronto. The University calendar announced among the plays for special study. . . "Anatomy and Cleopatra."

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PP-19

U.S. AFFAIRS

EYES ON "MR. REPUBLICAN"

Decisive Taft Victory Over Labor Revives GOP Hopes for 1952

THIS WEEK, with postmortems on the off-year election completed, Republican eyes in the United States turned toward 1952.

For the present there was gloating over the series of stinging defeats administered to outstanding leaders of President Truman's "Fair Deal" party. Domestically the "Fair Deal" had never been particularly politically successful; now once again, faced by a Congressional majority of both-party conservatives, its future was dark and doubtful.

In the field of foreign policy the Democrats were equally beset. GOP Presidential aspirant Harold Stassen exulted that "with these election results Secretary Acheson would resign". Republicans openly interpreted the voting as a repudiation of the Far Eastern policy of the Administration and henceforth whatever voyages the ship of state made abroad, they would be made in troubled waters.

But it was the victory of Senator Robert Alphonso Taft in the rich and politically potent heartland State of Ohio that led to the most hopeful forward-looking. Taft had, furthermore, triumphed over a never-before-heard-of coalition of the great labor organizations of the AFL and CIO.

Before November 7 most Republican Presidential hopes had been somewhat vaguely centred on Dwight D. Eisenhower. Governor Dewey, himself victorious in New York State, had been openly for Eisenhower. Taft had been for nobody; more than likely he would now be for Taft.

Maybe it was whistling in the dark but the Democrats did nothing to halt rumors that they were not unduly upset over the Taft victory. That was the reason, it was explained, why they had run only a routine candidate in Ohio; if Taft were the man they had to beat in 1952, Taft was the man they *could* beat.

—Wheeler

TAFT: *"Not a simple man."*

Herewith, in a special report to the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT, an assessment of Robert Alphonso Taft, today a figure larger than ever before in U.S. affairs:

Taft, it is often said, "has the best mind in Washington until he makes it up." His capacity for assembling facts is indeed remarkable; even more striking is his capacity for drawing his own conclusions.

Taft's dominating conviction is that American life was at its best round about 1910. Hence he is well qualified to be the leading spokesman of that far from inconsiderable group of Americans who regret all the major changes that have taken place in the country since Mr. Hoover was defeated by Roosevelt in 1932. In particular, he has consistently and strenuously opposed the growth of the power of Government and of the Trade Unions.

Taft has worked hard to gain the leadership of the Republican Party, but he owes a good deal also to inherited advantages. His wife once said of him, when he was campaigning against a self-styled Man of the People: "My husband is not a simple man; he did not start from humble beginnings. He is a very brilliant man . . . Isn't that what you prefer?"

Candid and Honest

In maintaining this eminence within the party for so long, Taft has been helped by his deserved reputation for candor and honesty. He has no political tricks and is wholly lacking in the sort of glamor which press agents desire. He dresses carelessly, speaks drily and is somewhat reserved in company. All this endears him to the upper middle classes of America, who consider him a gentleman, as distinct both from Franklin Roosevelt, whom they regarded as a vulgar renegade, and from the simple haberdasher, Harry Truman.

After careful thought, and a summing up that would do credit to an accountant, Taft openly voted against almost all measures that prepared for the last war, and later, with equal impartiality, any that laid the foundations of peace. He voted against conscription in 1940, against UNRRA in 1944, against the United Nations Charter in 1945. He opposed the British loan and the Marshall Plan; most recently, in calling for national unity over Korea, he suggested that Mr. Acheson should be dismissed, and that President Truman had acted illegally in sending troops. Taft never hides his dark thoughts under a bushel.

He is in fact an Isolationist, and his candor prevents him from concealing his views in fine phrases. The reasons for his stand are primarily economic: he believes the United States cannot afford the extravagance of foreign intervention. He recently op-

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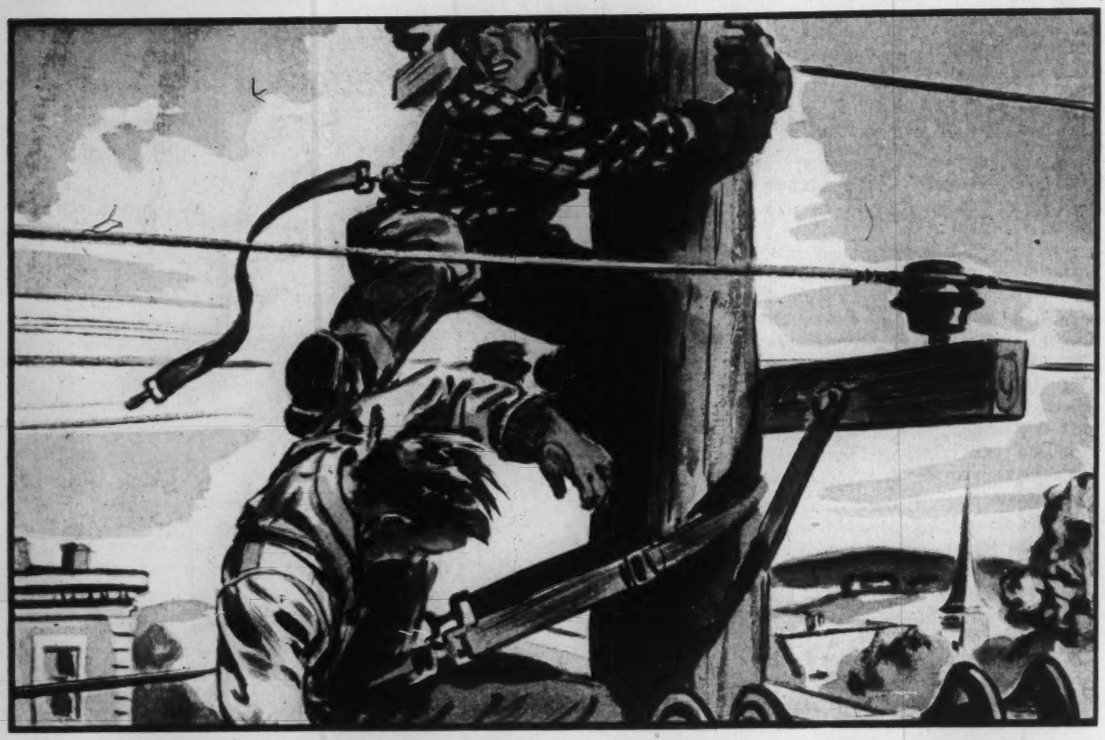

LINEMAN RISKS DEATH TO FREE CO-WORKER FROM LIVE WIRE

Roy E. Archer, of Toronto, Ont., WINS DOW AWARD

Lineman Roy E. Archer and co-worker J. H. Osborn were hard at work repairing lines for the York Township Hydro System. Both men know their jobs, but accidents can happen. Somehow, Osborn's left elbow and right leg came in contact with the 4160 volt circuits!

Osborn was almost completely paralysed and incapable of moving. Roy Archer knew that in a few seconds his friend would be dead . . . and that if he touched him he, himself, would also take the chance of being fatally burned. But he did not consider his own safety. He struck Osborn on the shoulder. It didn't work . . . but the shock he received didn't deter him. Next time, he kicked . . . and he was successful!

Osborn was severely burned and suffered from shock. But he was alive — although destined to stay in hospital for several months — thanks to the daring, quick action of his comrade. For deeds such as this, more than 225 Canadians have been presented with The Dow Award since its inception in April, 1946.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation presented for acts of outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. The Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian daily newspapers, selects Award winners from recommendations made by a nationally known news organization.

THE Dow AWARD

DOW BREWERY • MONTREAL

BA-280B

posed conscription because it "threatens the whole system of private capital investment."

For him, a Communist victory in Europe is a less immediate danger than financial deficit at home. America, he thinks, should abandon delusions of world leadership, concentrate on balancing her budget, and thus "set an example of living so well at home that all other nations would wonder, envy and decide to emulate us."

When the Republicans controlled Congress, from 1946 to 1948, Taft had an opportunity, as their leader, to put his principles into practice. The result was the scrapping of most remaining wartime controls, large cuts in Government expenditure followed by tax cuts, and his famous labor law curbing trade union power.

But at the same time it was Taft who drafted a most successful public housing act, and a scheme for improving educational facilities by State, not Federal, efforts. He made it quite clear that while insisting on fiscal orthodoxy, he would maintain adequate social services for Americans.

The next two years should see a clash between Truman, the champion of a bold empirical American policy involving interference by the Administration in both domestic and foreign affairs, and Taft, who favors a return to quieter times in which the Government would leave American business to provide prosperity by its own devices, and would allow the world outside full freedom to marvel and imitate.

This prospect may not be unpleasing to Mr. Truman and his supporters. They much prefer Taft as Republican nominee for the Presidency in 1952 to a more progressive type of Republican, for they believe that in a direct contest with Taft for the popular vote Truman will always win.

This may help to explain why they put up a routine politician to oppose Taft in Ohio; they may regard the Senator, who can be trusted to denounce anything with a remotely Rooseveltian flavor, as a 1952 campaigning asset too valuable to lose.

—International

STASSEN: *"Dean Acheson must go."*

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LIFE - FIRE CASUALTY

U.K.

BRITONS GET SHIVERS OVER CAPITAL TAX

OF HUGH GAITSKELL, Sir Stafford's successor in the Chancellorship, not very much is known by the public.

He is one of the younger "intellectuals" of the Socialist Party, a graduate of Winchester and New College, Oxford, and a member of the group that began as scholars and teachers and ended up as Socialist politicians. He is 44 years old and has been in Parliament only five years. Not the youngest Chancellor or the most rapidly promoted to that high post, but still it is a remarkable record for a man so young and with so little high administrative experience. He seems likely to get plenty and soon.

P.O'D.

It is believed that Mr. Gaitskell will in a general way carry on the policies of Sir Stafford Cripps, but there is one particular point that is arousing rather anxious speculation. That is the matter of the special tax on capital levied by Sir Stafford, who promised that the enforced demand was a "once for all" contribution, never with his consent to be renewed. But how about Mr. Gaitskell's consent? Is he to regard himself as committed by his predecessor's promise? Lucky people with enough money to be taxed are wondering just how lucky they are going to be.

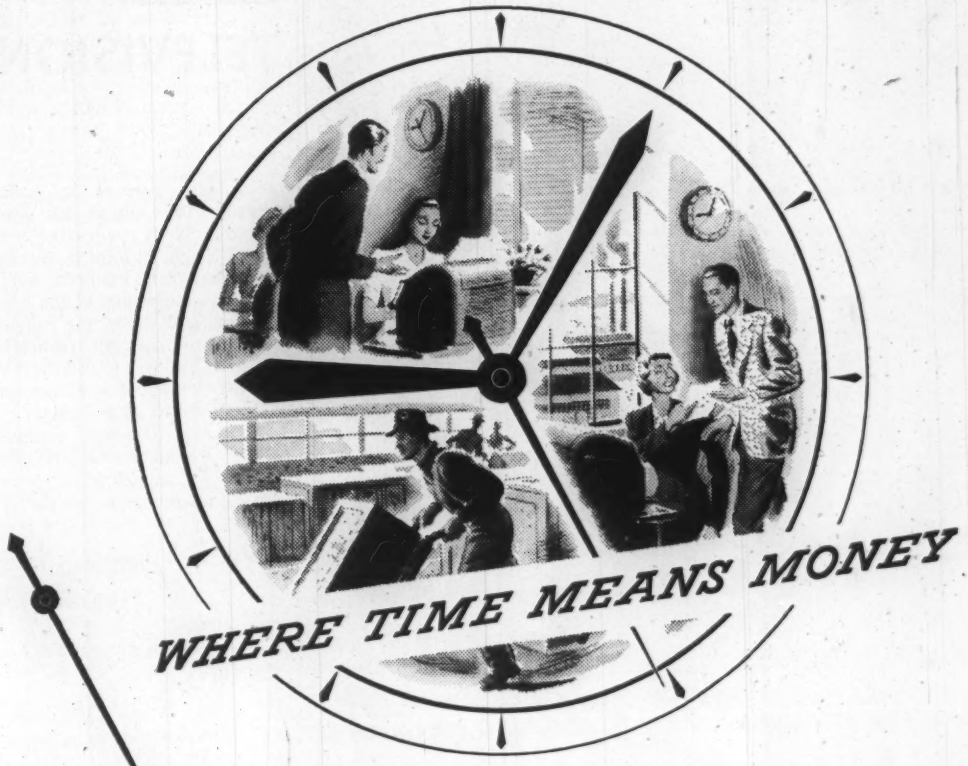
MYSTERY

WHEN Maurice Webb became Minister of Food, he said that he was "fascinated by the problem of the sausage". Mr. Webb was not alone in this feeling, though "fascinated" may not be the word that would immediately occur to everyone. Fascination implies charm as well as mystery, something puzzling perhaps but still attractive. And if ever there has been an unattractive article of food, the British sausage surely is it.

Mr. Webb went on to say that if he could not produce a better sausage than the present one at the time, he would feel that he had failed at his job. But that was a safe enough statement to make. Almost anyone could make a better sausage, and Mr. Webb has now done so. Fifteen per cent better! The pork in the sausage has gone up from 50 per cent to 65. So we are assured.

The really mysterious thing about the old sausage was where the 50 per cent of pork got to. You certainly could not taste it, nothing but damp bread held together by something that looked and tasted like chopped-up dish towels. Would another 15 per cent of pork make a lot of difference? People are displaying a mild interest, damped considerably by the assurance that sausages are going to be much dearer and scarcer. The sausage makers are not being given any more pork.

—*P.O'D.*



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SPORTS

TELEVISION TERRIFIES TWO

Baseball Magnates Already Know But Hockey Fears the Worst

TO THE average set-owner, the phrase "the terrors of television" would probably mean some of the programs he has to look at. But to sports promoters of all kinds the reference is to what's happening at the box office.

More and more, the moguls have been forced into the realization that it's poor business to sell the TV rights for fifty thousand and lose one hundred thousand at the gate.

Recently, Baseball Commissioner Happy Chandler and NHL President Clarence Campbell have gone on record with comments on the problem.

—Turotsky

NHL'S CAMPBELL: *Laudable hope.*

Canada has no major league ball teams and, at the moment, no television, but the TV is coming and the whole basis of the present worry is the effect on minor league clubs, of which we have several.

Chandler's statement was to the effect that a recent emergency meeting brought about a better understanding between major and minor league officials. Since minor league attendance fell off some 8 million this season, it can be seen that the problem is real.

What the NHL President said was frank, if inconclusive: "No one knows what [television] will do to the whole entertainment industry—and that includes hockey." He added that hockey officials were hoping to harness television to their advantage.

A laudable hope, but it may turn out that the thing is going to work the other way around.

SAME STABLE

TORONTO'S Li'l Arthur King, current holder of the British Empire lightweight title, has of recent months been in Philadelphia and also in a quandary.

His residence in the City of Brotherly Love, as it is laughingly called, is due to the fact that a citizen of that town, one "Blinky" Palermo, some time ago purchased his contract. Palermo is, unhappily (for Arthur), also the manager of world title-holder [illegible] Williams.

For reasons which should require no elaboration, boxing commissions almost everywhere frown on championship fights between contestants under the same management.

King believes that he could whip his stablemate for the crown. While this opinion is not by any means universal, most fair-minded people feel that he should have the chance.

And he may get it. Palermo, in view of the circumstances, has generously offered to sell the Toronto boy's contract so that the fight could take place. The price, however, is not specified, and the angles which occur to the sceptical mind are terrifying.

If the deal comes off, though, some enterprising soul might consider the possibility of staging the bout in King's home town. In Toronto, the fight would quite possibly do very well. Anywhere else, it wouldn't fill a telephone booth.

TRIMBLE MEMORIAL

SOMEWHAT belatedly, but nonetheless admirably, the Big Four has finally gotten around to doing something in behalf of the late Ross Trimble, one-time coach of the Ottawa Rough-riders.

A memorial dinner is to be held in Toronto on the eve of the Grey Cup final. Sponsors of the dinner hope (and expect) that 700 executives, players and fans will attend the $10-a-plate affair. They probably will, too, if for no other reason than the 100 Grey Cup tickets which will be passed out in various ways.

PHOTO-BLIND

IT'S NOT that the judges at Toronto's Dufferin Park don't know their horses. It's just that they've never had a course in photo-interpretation.

When Tab Wales and Dud's Worry staged a close finish for place and show in a race last month, the officials took a quick look at the pictures and notified the cashiers to begin paying off on the nags in the above order.

The pictures were posted. Disappointed bettors took a good look, and promptly mobbed the judges' stand.

The park was out around $4,000 by the time the proper results were posted: First, Penask, Second, Dud's Worry, Third, Tab Wales.

FORESIGHT

WE PROUDLY reproduce below a prediction made in this column last August on the probable outcome of the 1950 Big Four rugby schedule. Note that except for a stupid type-setting blunder (the compositors set the list virtually upside-down) the prediction was 100 per cent accurate.

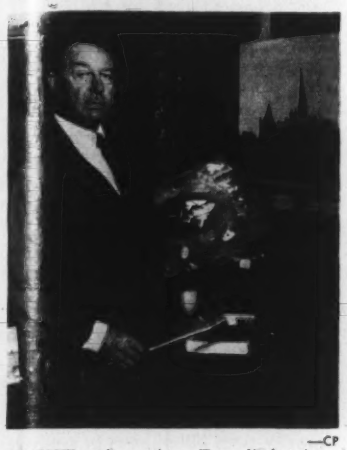
1. Ottawa
2. Montreal
3. Hamilton
4. Toronto

—*Kim McIlroy*

PEOPLE

ARTISTS' LIFE

■ Vinston Churchill is not the only important person who paints for a pastime. Canada's Governor General, **Viscount Alexander,** also indulges in this form of relaxation—when he gets a chance. So far he's had little time to



—CP

ARTIST *Alexander: Too little time.*

spare. But with his term of office extended for a year he hopes to finish at least one or two canvases of the Canadian scene to take back to England with him, he reported last week.

■ New Brunswick painter **Miller G. Brittain** of Saint John was acclaimed an artist of "vision and sensitivity" after his recent New York show. Working in egg tempera, his use of color is striking and basically emotional rather than realistic. Before the war Brittain was called the "Breughel of Canada" for his satirical drawings of local life. After service with the RCAF, during which he won the DFC, he turned to religion. Most of the 20 canvases shown in New York had religious themes. His pictures of Christ do not follow the usual "meek" pattern; they show Him as a man of great strength.

PLANS AND IDEAS

■ Canada's growing stature in world affairs is evidenced by the visits of international figures to Ottawa. Last week **Percy C. Spender,** Australia's External Affairs Minister, and his wife arrived. Official dinners were given in their honor by **Prime Minister St. Laurent** and the **Rt. Hon. F. M. Forde,** Australian High Commissioner. The Australian suggestion of a 5-nation Pacific pact was discussed. In Montreal, Mr. Spender had high praise for "Canada's remarkable contribution to peace and security" through the North Atlantic treaty. "If all nations faced up to their international responsibilities as Canada does, the world would be a much better place."

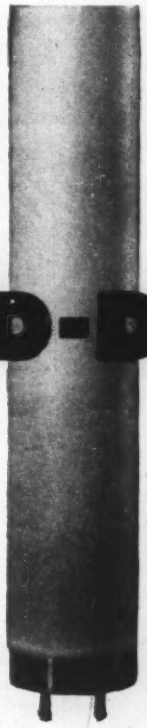
—CP

SPENDERS: *"As Canada does . . ."*

■ **Miss Beatrice Brigden,** President of Winnipeg's Council of Women, thinks that British Land Army girls could be useful on Manitoba farms. They could probably "do combining as well as any man." Canadian immigration officials in London are said to be trying to interest former Land Army members in coming to Canada. "But," says **Gordon Cumming** in Ottawa, newly appointed Superintendent of European Immigration, "these prairie wheat farmers would probably scoff at the idea of a woman doing a man's work. They'd probably put the girls to work washing dishes." "Yes," says **H. R. Richardson,** Manitoba Farm Service Chief, "he's probably right."

■ "The character of Canada and Canadian art should be displayed and publicized more adequately on our

CONTINUED ON PAGE 30



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PEOPLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 29

postage stamps," says **Postmaster General Rinfret,** offering $300 each for any designs accepted. Designs showing Canada's secondary industries, Canadian wildflowers, larger animals, Indians, Eskimos, outdoor activities and symbols of native life are specially requested.

■ "White Madness," the story of a former Mountie, is to be filmed by MGM in Alberta early next year. Proposed stars are Robert Taylor and Joel McCrea. Alberta Government officials have already been consulted about the location: **R. R. Moore,** Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs; **D. E. C. Campbell,** Tourist and Travel Bureau Director; **Kenneth Hutchinson,** Film Commissioner; **Ronald McLean,** Public Relations. The green light has been given by the RCMP in Ottawa.

THE RUGGED ROUTINE

■ **Alfred Staples,** "Man of Nature" of Collingwood, Ont., looks 40, is actually 80, and expects to live to 110. He rises at 6 a.m. and has a cold bath in a tub in his back yard. He never uses soap and dries himself with his hands. His diet consists of boiled eggs, brown bread, whole grain cereal, fresh fruit, raw vegetables and water. He once took his pet dog on a jaunt to Blue Mountain in below-zero weather. At 15 below on the third day the dog gave up and returned home. But Staples, in thin clothing, stayed for two weeks. Doctors pronounced him fitter than when he started. He says everybody would be free of disease if they lived like this.

■ Calgary's 17-year-old **Darrel Hartley** may be headed for racetrack stardom. But the experts are watching his feet apprehensively. He only weighs 108 pounds but he already takes a six shoe. And in racing circles a boy's foot is a tip-off to his future size. He started riding when he was ten for $50 purses on bush tracks. His first winner on a recognized track was at Winnipeg's Polo Park last August. Since then he's ridden 40 winners and is the leading apprentice at Dufferin half-mile track, Toronto, with 18 winners in ten days. His weekly pay cheques—largest to date $698—are being banked towards his ambition, a ranch in western Canada. "He'll make it," say his friends, "if only his feet don't run out on him."

DARREL HARTLEY —CP

HONORS

■ Freedom of the City of London (Eng.) was last week conferred on **L. Dana Wilgress,** Canadian High Commissioner. Application for the honor was made through the Most Worshipful Company of Horners, one of the ancient city companies of which Mr. Wilgress became a freeman this year.

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FILMS

INCOMPARABLE CHARLIE AFTER TWENTY YEARS

THE BEST PICTURE in town is still Charlie Chaplin's 20-year-old "City Lights."

It is a very old-fashioned film, with rudimentary sound effects dubbed in and the human figures moving about as though they were jerked by strings.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

Its one surpassing quality is imagination and this is enough, and more than enough, to make any intervening technical advances seem negligible.

Charlie was a shocking sentimentalist in those days, a pushover for any blind flower girl or friendless drunk who came along. But he was enchantingly funny even in his sentimentality. It was when his point of view enlarged to take in all the friendless drunks and blind flower-girls, all the frustrated and woebegone of the earth that the essential Charlie was lost, whistled out of being by the great windy moralities that turned the flower-girls and drunks and even the stray dogs into Everywoman and Everyman and Everypooch.

"City Lights," the last picture in the great Chaplin period that included "The Gold Rush," is endlessly inventive and beautifully without significance. Chaplin must have begun to scrutinize his work pretty closely by the time "City Lights" was made, but there is no observable sign in this film of the restless social consciousness that was to come later. It still has an air of brilliant improvisation, of an inexhaustible talent carrying out its happy inventions as it goes along. From his very first appearance, impaled by a sword through the seat of his pants in the midst of an heroic civic group, he is Chaplin at his impudent best, one of the world's finest artists working with the world's broadest material.

Why doesn't someone bring "The Gold Rush" back?

"CITY LIGHTS"

THE PUBLICITY preceding "711 Ocean Drive" led one to expect at least a cordon of police around the theatre venturing to show the film. It was made, we were told, with police protection and under threat of violence from the gambling underworld. For a week before the film reached the local public an open letter breathing defiance to organized hoodlumism stood in the theatre lobby. However, the resistance movement appeared to have died down by the time the production opened. Or maybe the organized hoodlums got a look at it first.

As it stands the film is of slightly higher interest to electronic experts and telephone repair men than to the hoodlum empire. There's a great deal of specialized information here on modern techniques of transmitting illegal information to and from the race tracks of America, but it is doubtful if the picture will be much of a moral deterrent to the group it ostensibly aims at—the two-dollar ticket gamblers, who want to lay a modest bet and don't much care whether the arrangement is made by electronics or smoke signal.

Apart from the special documentation "711 Ocean Drive" is a routine gangster film, with Edmond O'Brien as a telephone repair man who works into the coast gambling racket and grows up with the business. He overreaches himself, however, when he ties in with the big boys from Cleveland, a very strict and sinister group who kill off deviationists like flies. Hero O'Brien disposes of a couple himself, but the law catches up with him just

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FOR Canada to be strong, Canadians must be united.

This vast natural storehouse of precious resources gives to Canadians a wealth and strength envied by the entire world. It gives us reason for pride . . . cause to proclaim with dignity that we are Canadians.

However, it also attracts the attention of others who seek to create within our borders a disunity of our people. Let us consider for a moment. Do we not play into their hands by being too prone to admit our weaknesses without seeking to strengthen them? Are we not too conscious of our smallness of numbers without realizing our greatness of potentiality? Perhaps we are too ready to belittle our own prophets while lending a ready ear to those from abroad.

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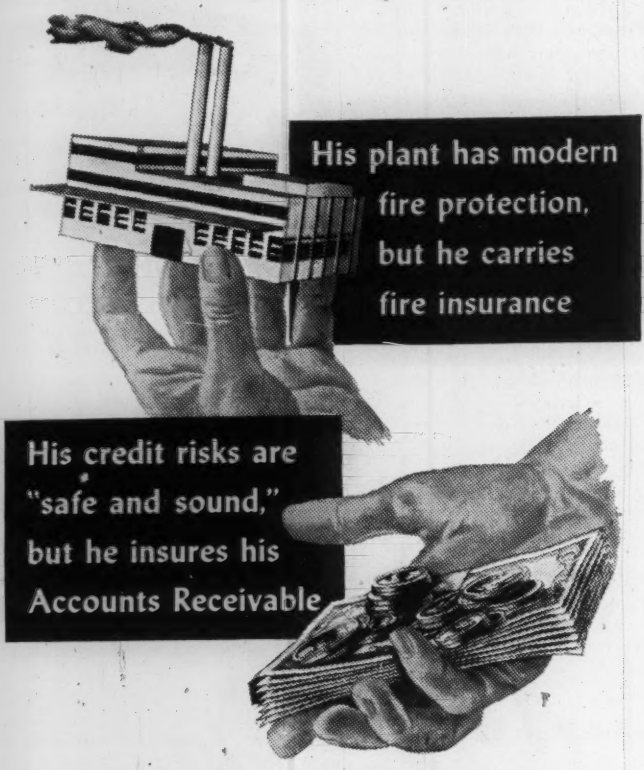
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as he is heading for Nebraska, along with the lovely widow (Joanne Dru) of one of his late colleagues. The film ends as all gangster films must in an extended chase sequence. This takes place above, around and under Boulder Dam, and is very educational.

Most of the acting here is as routine as the story line. However, I was mildly interested in Otto Kruger's performance as the syndicate president who orders the more important killings. Mr. Kruger couldn't have been more fastidious about it.

GIRLS interested in the modelling profession should be able to pick up a few pointers from Lana Turner's latest picture "A Life of Her Own." The film offers a number of hints on how a model should walk, stand, sit and hold her chin and shoulders, as well as on how, if she is too successful, she is likely to end—"down the chute," as one character puts it glumly. So Model Ann Dvorak jumps out of a window and Model Lana Turner, after falling in love wtih a married man (Ray Milland) and sacrificing him to an invalid wife, takes to insomnia and drink. Nobody, including the audience, has any fun at all.

The film, which is "Bertha, the Beautiful Cloak Model" in modern dress gets little assistance from its cast. Lana Turner's performance is just a prolonged fit of petulance and Ray Milland's grimaces suggest an impacted wisdom tooth at least as much as frustrated love. The clothes are fine.

—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

THEN AND NOW

AWARDS

Paul Gerin-Lajoie, President of the Junior Bar of Canada, has won the *Grand Prix* of the Province of Quebec for Moral and Political Science (1950) for his book, "Constitutional Amendment in Canada," published recently.

Dick Bird, noted nature photographer of Regina, is the second Canadian to receive a fellowship in the Photographic Society of America. Portraitist Yousuf Karsh was thus honored two years ago.

APPOINTMENT

Arnold L. Graudins, ME, a graduate of the University of Latvia, is Newfoundland's new Assistant Director General of Economic Development.

DEATHS

Lieut.-Col. Harry Eli Bates, 66, of Sackville, NB, prominent Maritime engineer; of a heart attack a few days after arriving in Halifax to survey for the proposed Halifax - Dartmouth Bridge.

The **Rt. Rev. Patrick Joseph Bench,** 75, domestic prelate and pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Toronto; in Toronto after a short illness.

Dr. G. S. Musgrove, 42, formerly of Winnipeg, killed following a traffic accident at Basrah, Iraq. He served with the RAMC in India and Singapore in World War II. Last April he was appointed specialist in obstetrics and gynaecology in an Iraq Government hospital.

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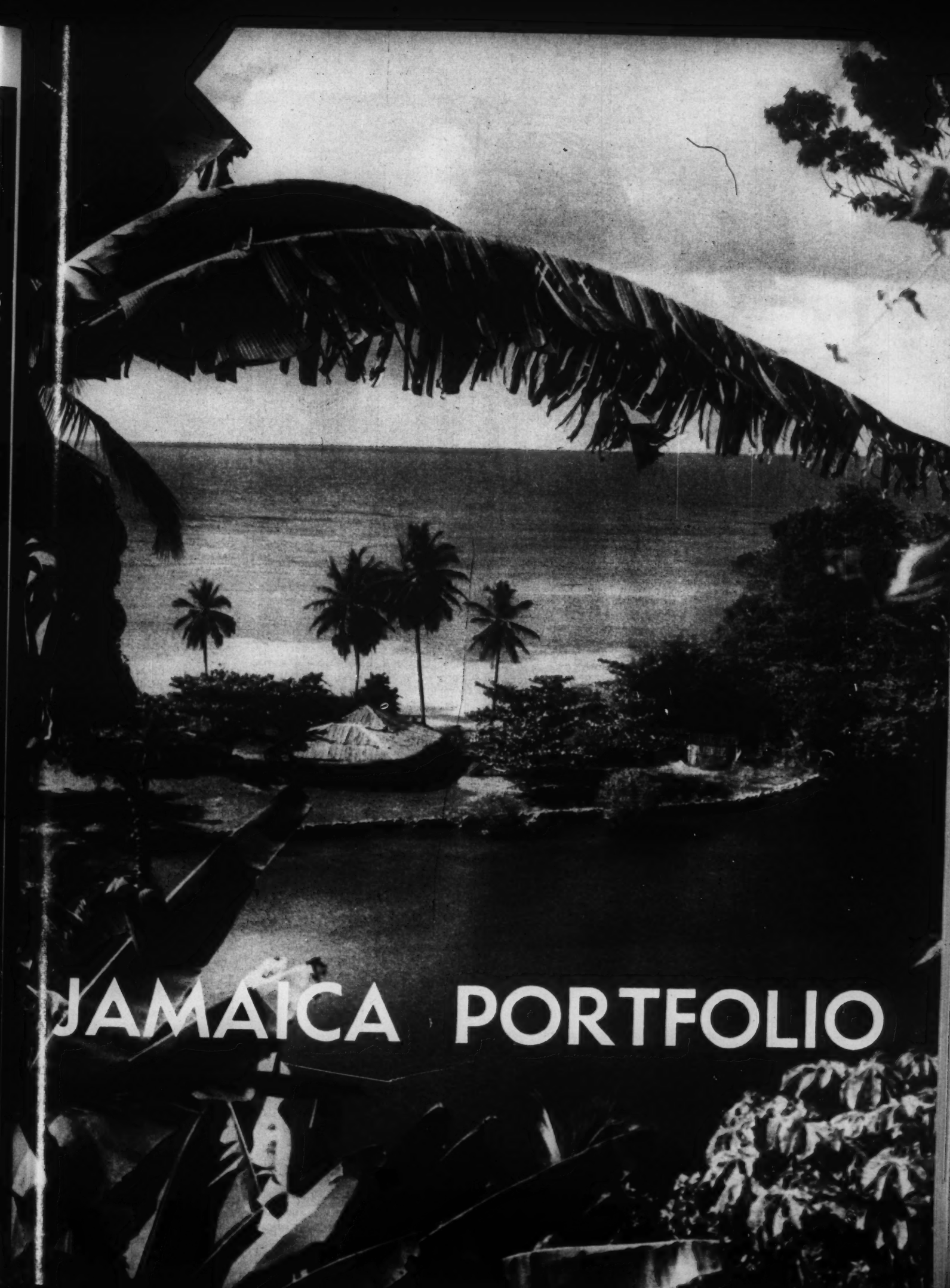
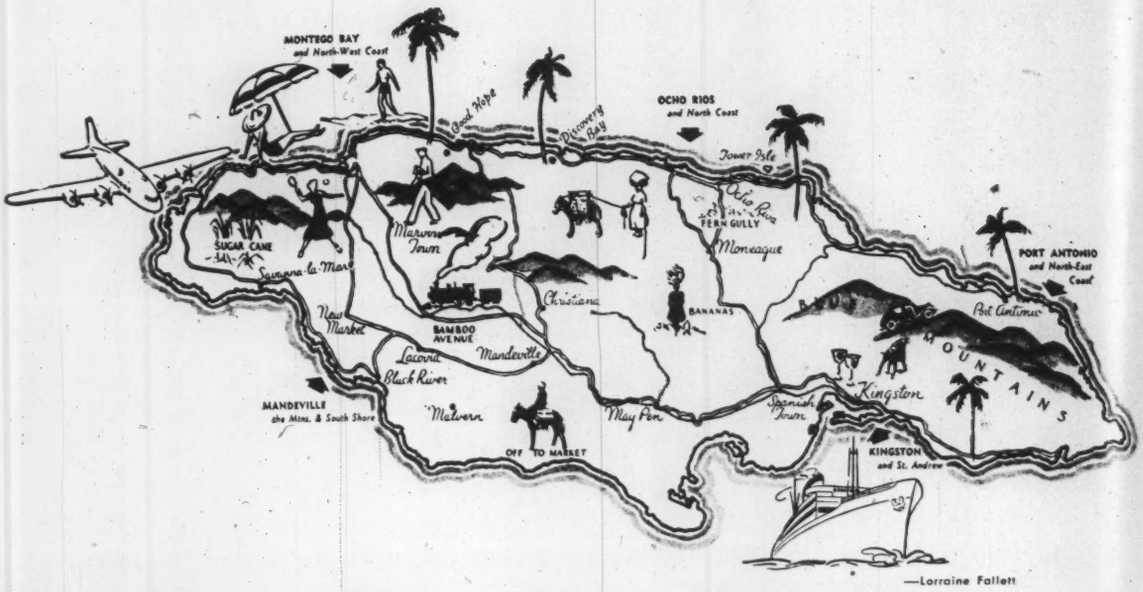


JAMAICA PORTFOLIO

JAMAICA



—Lorraine Fallett

Like Columbus, Discover Jamaica

by Cyril Foy

JAMAICA has many times been described as the world's most beautiful island and after paying it a visit, that is not too hard to believe. The Island could also be more practically described as the most interesting and hospitable playground "this side of heaven." The infectious charm of the white population seems to carry one back to those forgotten days when greetings really meant welcome and not "How much are you worth?" Jamaica is a wonderland where perpetually sunny days, tropical evenings, breath-taking beauty, historic romance, warm southern seas picture-framed in fleece-white beaches backgrounded with blue mountains, pleasantly contest your every moment.

One of the most surprising features and the most pleasant is the climate of Jamaica. Temperatures only vary about ten degrees between summer and winter seasons. Summer temperatures run around 85-87 in the lowlands and as cool as 64 degrees in the mountains. The winter temperature has a general average of around 75 degrees, which is delightful. The trade winds keep the Island fairly cool the year round in the daytime and the refreshing mountain breezes do the same in the evenings. Result: Jamaica has one of the nicest climates in the tropics.

There is so much to see and so many things to do that fun really starts at breakfast when charting your day. Whether you decide it be exploring the haunts of pirates and buccaneers of old, bartering in the village market places, rafting down the Rio Grande, horseback riding, deep-sea fishing, a motor trip into any of the mountain ranges, surf bathing, sun bathing or a hundred and one other things, Jamaica never lets you down, it always seems to provide you with more than you anticipated.

Jamaica is situated in the emerald blue of the Caribbean about 90 miles south of Cuba, 550 miles north of the Panama Canal. It is 2,100 miles from Toronto and can be easily reached by TCA North Star Service in less than nine hours. The route down (via Tampa, Florida) is an adventure that is always fresh in experience. The beauty of Florida and the Caribbean from aloft challenges the viewer to describe. The Keys, the Everglades, Cuba, the coral coloring of the Islands lulled in the blue of the Caribbean and then, last stop, Palisadoes airport, Kingston.

A Welcome Punch

The immigration and customs at Palisadoes is very efficient and wastes no time. You are given a hearty welcome upon arrival in Jamaica. This includes a delightful touch: a very attractive girl meets each traveller with a sunny smile, a cheery "howdy" and a trayful of ice-cold rum punches and rum collins.

If you use Kingston as your first headquarters, you'll find just about everything on the Island can be reached in a day. From there it's but ten miles to Port Royal, the city that used to be. This historic spot was two-thirds swallowed by earthquake and tidal wave in 1692. The town offers very little now but memories. If you are pressed for time, pass it up, but if you would like to see what is left of history's most wicked and fabulous city it is worth a trip.

We left Kingston by car for the north shore—over Junction Road, the road of 365 turns, one for each day in the year. We took plenty of film for this trip through the mountains because every turn unfolds a new adventure. Our first stop was at Constant Springs—Manor House Hotel about six miles from Kingston. Here we met Captain Rutty, a dead-ringer for C. Aubrey Smith. You will like Manor House and you will like Captain Rutty. It's homey, has nice food, a fine pool and a tropical garden that demonstrates practically all the attractive growth on the Island.

Here we saw growing, pineapples, oranges, grapefruit, Bombay mangoes, almonds, and limes. Leaving Manor House we saw Jamaica in all its fabulous glory as the miles rolled by, leagues of majestic coconut palms, bananas, breadfruit trees, a native delicacy imported to the Island by the renowned Captain Bligh in 1793, avocado pears, akee, star apples, sugar cane, cocoa, coffee and flowers of every color, too numerous to count or record. Probably the Island's most beautiful tree is the Poinciana about the size of a full-grown maple, in a mass of scarlet bloom. The oddest tree is the silk cotton tree: towering among the world's highest, it plays host to all sorts of queer plants that live on its mighty arms. There are 52 types of birds in Jamaica and their color and song further enrich the Island.

—all photos, Kenneth Roberts

TCA HOSTESS *and author discuss details of flight in North Star plane en route.*

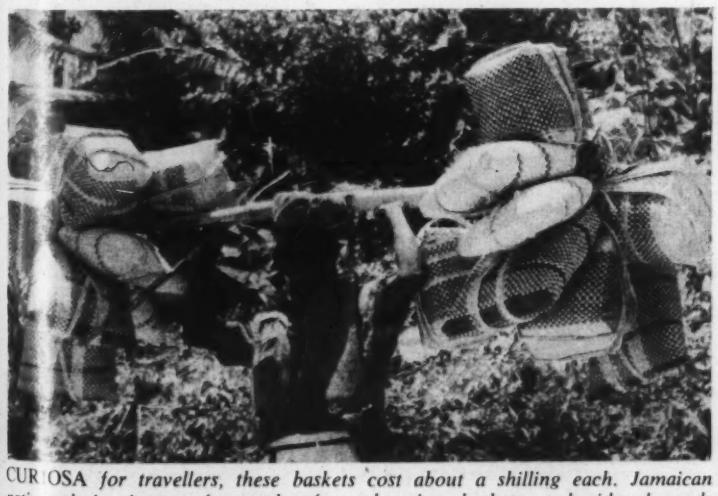
Four Musts

Turning east along the cool north shore we set our course for Port Antonio and Titchfield Hotel. Titchfield has but few rivals for beauty of setting and hospitality. Large enough to be modern in every respect but small enough to be like home, you are one of the family in no time short. The Howes, your friendly hosts, make absolutely certain of that. When at Port Antonio it's always a question "Where to today?", but there are four musts. Rafting on the Rio Grande, Blue Lagoon, Frenchmen's Cove and San San Bay. Rafting on the Rio Grande is a series of thrills: it's a seven-mile trip

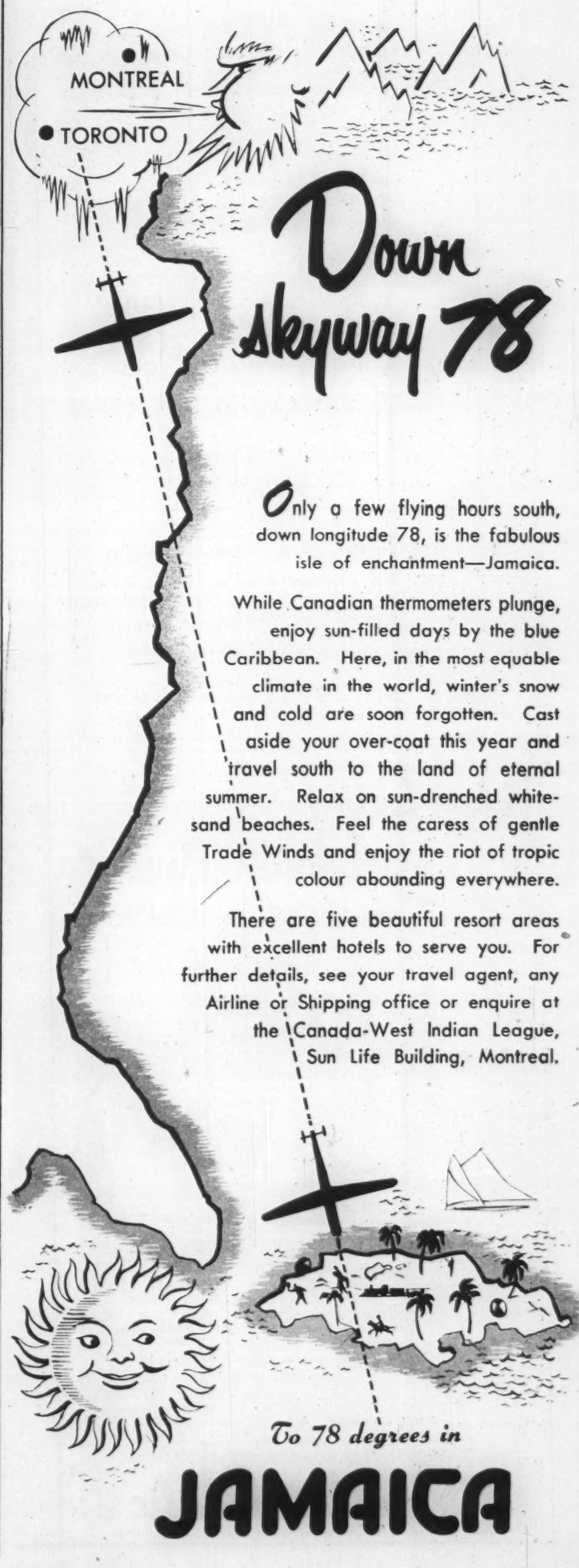
CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

DUNN'S RIVER FALLS *offered the author alternate bathing in crystal mountain water and saltwater bathing in the Caribbean. From the multitude of streams such as this one comes Jamaica's name. Translated, it means "Isle of Springs."*

MANOR HOUSE *hotel, just outside of Kingston, is a favorite "first stop" resort. Its owner, Capt. R. C. S. Rutty* (second from r.) *grows all the food-stuffs served. With him are, Mr. Josh Dougal, Kingston, Mrs. Foy, and the author.*



CURIOSA *for travellers, these baskets cost about a shilling each. Jamaican natives derive income from sale of woodcarving, baskets, embroidered goods and sea-shells. Sharp bargainers, they look upon the tourist as fair game.*



Down skyway 78

Only a few flying hours south, down longitude 78, is the fabulous isle of enchantment—Jamaica.

While Canadian thermometers plunge, enjoy sun-filled days by the blue Caribbean. Here, in the most equable climate in the world, winter's snow and cold are soon forgotten. Cast aside your over-coat this year and travel south to the land of eternal summer. Relax on sun-drenched white-sand beaches. Feel the caress of gentle Trade Winds and enjoy the riot of tropic colour abounding everywhere.

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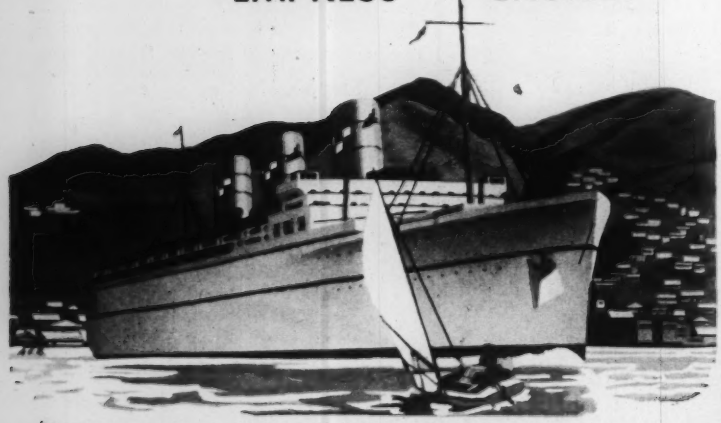

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ANT COLONY *is gingerly stirred by Fraser. This one is of average size.*

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 32

on a sturdy bamboo raft through virtually indescribable scenery. The raft is guided with a long bamboo pole by a native river captain.

From Titchfield and Port Antonio we retraced our route along the scenic north shore to stately Tower Isle. Rimmed by one of the most beautiful beaches on the Island, it nestles in a setting of coconut palms and tropical grandeur. Before it stands Tower Isle, an historic landmark from early days. It faces the high peaks to the south so offers from any angle a true Jamaican setting. Tower Isle, though as modern as tomorrow, has a friendly way that just spells fun. Everything our hearts desired was as close as a clap of our hands. The evening cocktail hour on either the Roof Garden or the main ground floor terrace, under a tropical moon, is a distinctive feature.

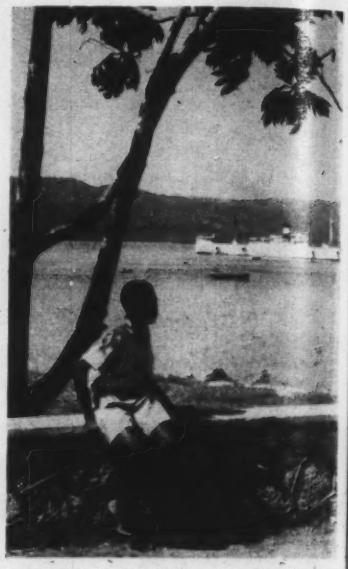
Natives help put on the floor show that is strictly Jamaican from start to finish. Ancient dances interpreting the folk-lore and superstitions of early slave time are dramatically well done. Breezy modern songs, to the accompaniment of entertaining Calypso music, complete a program that has all the guests applauding for more.

There are many lovely trips by horseback or car from Tower Isle. One of the most attractive is along the shore to Ocho Rios (Eight Rivers) and through Fern Gully, a drive through towering mountain cliffs.

RITUAL *of barter engrosses author's chauffeur, Fraser, and native salesgirl.*

Fraser, our driver, set our next day's run due west, destination Montego Bay with an abundance of interesting stops in between. We had lunch at Shaw Park Hotel. Situated about 1500 feet up in the hills it commands a panorama of exotic scenery. Probably the most unusual thing about Jamaica is that every hotel offers something decidedly different, each a delightful feature unique unto itself. Most of the hotels do not even bother with screens as insects, such as mosquitoes, flies, etc., are practically nonexistent.

When driving completely around the Island you are constantly provided



BANANA *steamer at Montego Bay. Tree in foreground is breadfruit.*

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with an entirely new environment wherever you go. We stopped and sunned ourselves at Dry Harbor, now known as Discovery Bay. Here you drift back to May 4, 1494, and a few tiny ships that braved the Southern Atlantic captained by Columbus. It was here that white men first set foot on Jamaica.

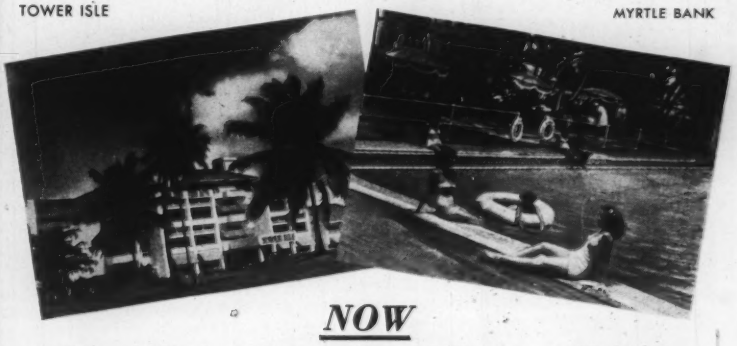
Just a little south of Falmouth we lunched at Good Hope Ranch, another never-to-be-forgotten stay. You could describe Good Hope as a dude ranch but that would be most unjust: it's much more than that. It's ten miles square and encircles majestic vegetation, historic ruins, coconut plantations and scenery out of this world.

Here we discovered a guest list of Canadians that reads like "Who's Who." There are innumerable trails, all clearly marked for riders. This is Maroon country, a race of high caste legal slaves imported by the Spaniards before British occupation. The British could not conquer these people and had to make a treaty. Our next stop along the beauteous north shore with its tall palms swaying in rhythm with the cool trade winds and downy breakers, was Rose Hall and the tale of its colorful previous owner, Annie Palmer. Annie's chief stock in trade, apparently, was importing husbands from England and then effecting their early demise (SN, Dec. 13, '49).

Our day's trip concluded at Montego Bay and Casa Blanca built on the ocean's edge in a setting of coral. Montego Bay is one of the prides of the Island. Here we saw the "show-boat." Native dancing girls, singers and musicians glide up to the hotel in a large banana "litre." Illuminated by a torch at each end which gives a perfect setting, the cast give a performance that Hollywood could never duplicate. If you enjoy polo, tennis or golf, Fairfield Country Club is just up the road. Lord Beaverbrook has his Jamaica residence at Montego Bay.

The return journey from Montego Bay to Kingston through and over the Manchester and Santa Cruz mountains can best be described as the perfect ending. Climbing up winding roads to about 3,000 feet the view below but again emphasizes the grandeur of this equatorial garden. Make sure your agenda calls for a stop at Mandeville, the most modern of all towns on the Island.

TOWER ISLE MYRTLE BANK



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Myrtle Bank, social center of Kingston, the gay capital, has its own swimming pool, and is convenient to golf courses, Knutsford Park racetrack, night clubs, shopping centre, etc. Rates at both hotels are most moderate at all seasons.

Jamaica
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JAMAICA

THE RIDDLE OF FIVE

Jamaica's Principal Resort Areas Offer Variety of Price, Pleasure

THESE days a popular mode of travel to the British West Indies is by air. TCA operates frequent flights to all points. You can leave Montreal for Kingston, Jamaica on Monday and Thursday mornings, arriving 11 hours later. There's a direct flight (through Nassau) from Toronto on Monday mornings. Fares from Toronto are $257.40 return, $143 one way; from Montreal, $273.60 return and $152 one way. Return flights from Kingston leave for Montreal on Tuesday and Friday mornings; for Toronto, Sunday and Tuesday mornings. BOAC also offers flights to Jamaica via New York and Nassau, on its new luxury Stratocruisers. Fares from Toronto to Kingston are $136 one way, $244 return.

Steamship travel offers many attractions, though; if you have more time to spend you can take the CN steamship that leaves Halifax twice monthly and reaches Kingston ten days later.

The problem of choosing a hotel in Jamaica depends on your individual preference for one of the five main resort areas (a trip of exploration of the Island is a *must* while you're there, so why not take it first, choose, and *then* settle down?). The five areas starting from the northwest tip (*see map Page 34*) are:

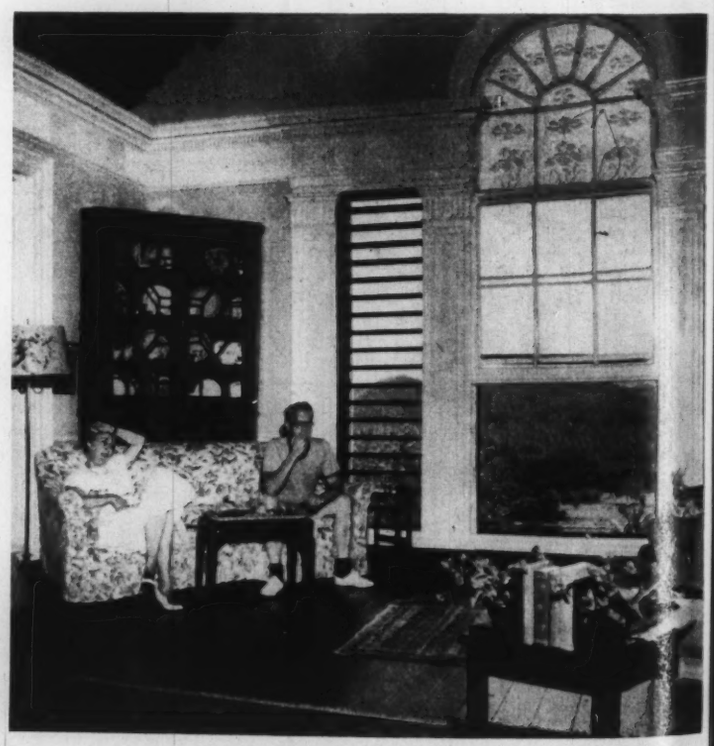
Montego Bay:

This is probably the best known area to the more sophisticated of travellers who praise it for its possession of one of the finest beaches in the world. It can be reached by automobile from Kingston in about four hours or by train in about six. Besides the regular sport and entertainment attractions offered throughout the Island (sea bathing, fishing, riding, golf, polo, tennis, sailing, horse racing, etc.) you can indulge in the unique sport of alligator shooting. Another pleasure of Montego Bay is the excursion to the offshore islands. There, by means of glass-bottomed boats, you can observe such marine denizens as oysters, sting rays and umbrella fish.

At Montego Bay there are resorts on the seashore and there are hotels and pensions in the hills surrounding the town, some of them with an elevation of 500 feet. All of them share the benefits of an even temperature of 75 degrees. The principal seaside resorts* are: Beach View, $12 to $16, single; Casa Blanca, $14 to $20, single; Chatham, $10 to $14, single; Coral Cliff, $12 to $14, single; Gloucester House, $12, single; Mar Vista, $11 single; Tryall, $12 to $16 single (at Sandy Bay, 12 mi. from Montego Bay).

The inland resorts include: Ethelhart, $11.50 single, $17 double; Fairfield, $9.50 to $15 single; Richmond Hill, $10 to $11.50 single.

*All rates are American plan. Those quoted are for top season: from about Jan. 7 to March 31. "Off-season" rates are lower.



SEA, SUN AND SADDLE LEATHER *is the promise of Good Hope, a Jamaican style "dude" ranch at Falmouth. Gracious owner Mrs. Thompson and guest relax in century-old room overlooking estate of coconut palms.*

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BASIL BURKE, *popular island polo player, returns after fast round of afternoon chukkers. Obviously, he won.*

Montego Bay has a swimming club, the Doctor's Cave Bathing Club. Membership is included in the rate of most Montego Bay hotels. Then there's the country club with tennis courts and a nine-hole golf course. Visitors may become members by the day, week or month. The St. Ann Racing Club holds frequent meets at the nearby Fairfield course.

Falmouth:

Falmouth's major attraction is its bathing beach, one of the finest on the north shore. From Falmouth you can visit the famous sugar plantations. It also boasts the famous Good Hope dude ranch. Good Hope has an eighteenth-century Great House surrounded by a large coconut and cattle estate. It has its own bathing pool, offers tennis, riding, and tarpon, snapper and marlin fishing. Its rates are from $147 weekly single and from $119 each, double.

Ocho Rios:

This north shore resort is about 60 miles from Kingston. It offers a unique experience for ardent swimmers who may alternate Caribbean basking with fresh-water plunges at Dunn's Ruver Falls. Its principal resorts, in or near, are: Tower Isle, $14 to $30 single, $28 to $40 double; Jamaica Inn, $18 to $20 single (opening Jan. 1); Sans Souci, $10 to $15 single (also offers cottages and villas from $75 weekly); Shaw Park, $12 to $14; Silver Seas, $12 to $15.

Kingston:

See Page 40.

Mandeville

Mandeville is 61 miles from Kingston, has an elevation of 2,060 feet. It has a country club, moving picture theatre. It can be reached by rail from Kingston in about 3 hours. By car, the drive to Mandeville passes through primitive jungle and also cultivated areas that remind you of Connecticut and Banff, rural England and the Bahamas. The town's hotels are Manchester, $5 to $14 single; Mandeville, $5 to $15; Wickham, $3.75 single.

DISCOVERY BAY: *At this north shore bay Columbus landed in 1492.*

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JAMAICA

SOME JAMAICAN VARIA

TRAVELLERS to Jamaica are going to find very few regulations to limit their enjoyment, our men report. You can take all the money you like and you can spend as much of it as you like. There are no restrictions on foreign currency but you can't leave with more than you brought: that's all. (You're required to make a declaration of all funds in your possession when you arrive) Any evaluating of the pound in Canadian terms is subject to change but the last time it passed us it was doing about $2.91¾. Travellers cheques and bank drafts are honored and your financial transactions will be taken care of by any of the following banks (all Jamaica's principal towns have one or more of them): Royal Bank of Canada; Canadian Bank of Commerce; Bank of Nova Scotia; Barclay's Bank.

In view of Jamaica's highly equable climate (averages 75 degrees the year round at sea level) your wardrobe should be confined to the apparel you would ordinarily take to a Canadian summer resort (overcoats are only useful for ship travel). For the men, plenty of washable summer suits are *de rigueur*: in view of the absence of customs problems it might be wise to leave your purchase of tropical wear until you reach the island. Jamaican tailors will run up a made-to-measure suit in about eight hours and for an incredibly low price; every visitor will want to buy a colorful Jamaican sport shirt or take home a dress length of the brilliantly patterned material, such as Antonio, at Falmouth on the north shore, sells.

Gourmet's Heyday

The chances are you'll land at Kingston, with adjacent St. Andrew's Parish, Jamaica's principal residential district. It covers 25 square miles and contains one fifth of the island's population. Kingston's principal points of interest are its harbor, its native market and its botanical gardens. Victoria Market at the foot of King St. is best seen in the early morning or during a Saturday night rush: that's when the native women (who do the market) get there and bring the color and noise with them. Gourmets can see many products unfamiliar to northern eyes: pepper pods, cacao beans, breadfruit and mangoes. The botanical gardens are the Hope Gardens with its orchid house and Castleton with its lily pond.

NATIVE FISHERMEN, *Montego Bay. They row their catch to market in this primitive boat, fish in manner of forefathers. They compete for fish with expensive yachts of world travellers. Main catch for sportsman at Bay is marlin.*

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You will see umbrella palms, rubber trees, banyans, giant guangoes, Jamaica's famed poincianas and bougainvilleas.

Shopping in Kingston, as throughout the Island, is fruitful, especially for British products, in quality as well as in sterling benefits. Jamaica's shops offer British sports apparel, tweeds, woollens, doeskins, sweaters, leathergoods, perfumes, linens, silks and china. Native products are rum and cigars, such curiosa as woodcarving, embroidered articles, hats and seashells. Oh yes, and souvenirs made of swordfish swords and sharks' backbones. Shopping hours are from 8.30 to 4 p.m. unless it's a cruise day, when the shingles are out for another hour.

Transportation within the city and from Kingston to the rest of the Island is highly organized. There is the Jamaican Government Railway: it has 210 miles of main and branch lines serving the principal points. Distances from Kingston to the principal points are: to Montego Bay, 113 miles; to Williamsfield, 55 miles; to Linstead, 24 miles; to Port Antonio, 75 miles; to Frankfield, 56 miles. There are also taxis, omnibuses and automobiles for hire in Kingston. One of our men, a cynical chap, warns you to find out in advance from the chauffeur what the fare will be for a given journey. Taxi fares are about a shilling a mile. Standard British and American cars can be hired on the day or weekly basis (best do it in advance) at rates from about $7 a day and from $30 to $60 a week.* Tours of the Island can be arranged through Agencies specializing in the service. An airline service runs from Kingston to Montego Bay.

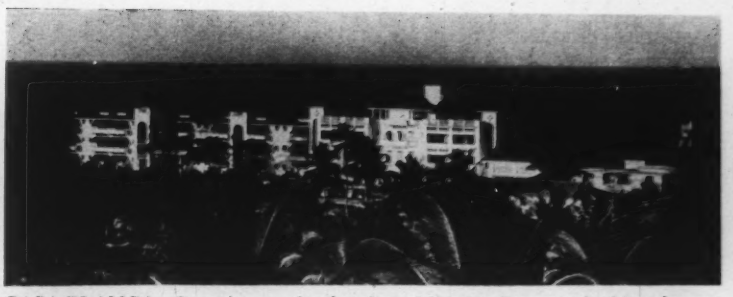
Life After Dark

Kingston's nightlife is focussed in four nightclubs, the Colony Club, the Glass Bucket, Springfield Beach Club and the Silver Slipper. Its best known restaurants are well known for specializing in such tropical sea foods as turtle steaks and lobster creole. The restaurants also take pride in their cheese and mushroom savories and baked bananas with coconut cream. The town also has a number of social clubs: the Liguana which provides golf and tennis, the Constant Spring Golf Club, the Royal Jamaica Yacht Club, the Jockey Club and others. The town's principal hotel is the Myrtle Bank overlooking the harbor. Its rates begin at $11 single, $25 double, daily, American plan. It has its own swimming pool and it provides easy access to the city's entertainment. Others are South Camp ($6 single, $10.50 double); Melrose($5.75 single); Warden Court ($6 single, $10.50 double).

One of Kingston's prize points of interest is the Institute of Jamaica which includes a Library, Museum, History Gallery, Lecture Hall and Vivarium. The principal churches and chapels are those of the Church of England, Baptists, Wesley-Presbyterians, Roman Catholics and Moravians. But many other churches and missions are also represented and there are several synagogues.

You don't need a passport to enter Jamaica if you're not staying longer than six months. You will be required to produce a return ticket as proof of your good intentions. When you have done this you will receive a tourist card which you will give back to the Immigration Authorities on your departure. You can also get all the information you need about the Island from the official tourist bureau, 78-80 Harbour St., Kingston.

*You can also take your own car with you duty free for up to 90 days, provided you deposit the amount of customs duty. This is refunded when you leave. A temporary driver's licence is available but you should take with you an International Driver's Licence as well as your own provincial one.



CASA BLANCA: *One of many fine hotels on Montego Bay, overlooking the sea.*

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INTERMISSION

The Future of G. B. S.

by Ivor Brown

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ART

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In his plea for the eminence of British art which accompanies the illustrations, Mr. Johnstone's sincerity and intense devotion to his cause are patently clear. But, to our mind, his ardent "log-rolling" has forced the author at times into a strident chauvinism, not always too lucid, and sometimes confounded with general matters of art education to the point of confusion. Mr. Johnstone, an able art educator though he may be, reveals the usual faults of the amateur art critic-historian: an overburdening with excessive quotations and manifold "references" from other authorities, the dragging in of abstruse and irrelevant illustrations ranging from Maori tattooing to Cecil Day Lewis to persuade the unwary reader of his profundity, and an unbecoming air of absolutism which taints the text throughout.

Occasionally, the reader is rewarded with a refreshing bit of candor. Referring to the contemporary scene, we find: "Today the general level of British art is low . . . Much of it has the appearance of novelty, but on examination it reveals itself as following in all essential respects the work of the last generation. We have the horse with a less scrupulous jockey" . . . However, valuable as it is as a picture book, when it's compared to such balanced studies as Wilenski's "English Painting", Mr. Johnstone's tract sounds like patent medicine hucksterism at a session of the Royal College of Surgeons.—*P.D.*

AEGEAN NOTEBOOK: *One of the many fine sketches by the Canadian artist, Roloff Beny, from his book of travel impressions, printed this year.*

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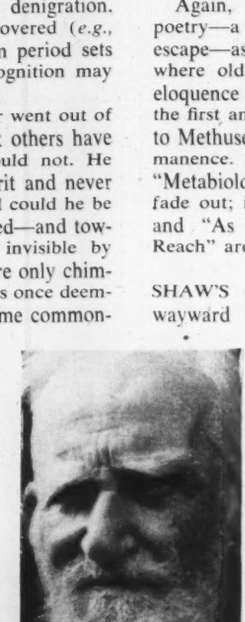
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First, is *Sunday Times'* critic, Eric Newton's compact little "An Introduction To European Painting" (Longmans Green, $2.50). An enlarged and revised edition of Newton's "Pelican" series volume, it presents a quite personal history of painting in Europe from the Altamira cave paintings to the present. Although quite summary in scope, the "Introduction" is a sprightly and piquant presentation. In his short discussion of Rembrandt, Newton frankly remarks, with disarming informality: "I must make the confession that I have never been able to love him. Love may be irrational, but for the critic it is essential. Without it he may be just but he must inevitably be cold." Though it might occasionally be "cold", the "Introduction To European Painting" is never boring, and its author succeeds well in his declared objective to help induce his readers to "tune in to works of pictorial art in whatever form they may manifest themselves, at whatever period or in whatever country".

A more detailed and specialized, but even more personal, art volume is "Creative Art in Britain" by English art educator William Johnstone (Macmillan, $10.50). Mr. Johnstone's aim in writing is patriotic—to "prove" that British art is the equal of any other national achievement. He sets out to do this with the aid of 220 handsomely printed plates, which make it a first-rate picture book of British art.

In his plea for the eminence of British art which accompanies the illustrations, Mr. Johnstone's sincerity and intense devotion to his cause are patently clear. But, to our mind, his ardent "log-rolling" has forced the author at times into a strident chauvinism, not always too lucid, and sometimes confounded with general matters of art education to the point of confusion. Mr. Johnstone, an able art educator though he may be, reveals the usual faults of the amateur art critic-historian: an overburdening with excessive quotations and manifold "references" from other authorities, the dragging in of abstruse and irrelevant illustrations ranging from Maori tattooing to Cecil Day Lewis to persuade the unwary reader of his profundity, and an unbecoming air of absolutism which taints the text throughout.

Occasionally, the reader is rewarded with a refreshing bit of candor. Referring to the contemporary scene, we find: "Today the general level of British art is low . . . Much of it has the appearance of novelty, but on examination it reveals itself as following in all essential respects the work of the last generation. We have the horse with a less scrupulous jockey" . . . However, valuable as it is as a picture book, when it's compared to such balanced studies as Wilenski's "English Painting", Mr. Johnstone's tract sounds like patent medicine hucksterism at a session of the Royal College of Surgeons.—*P.D.*

AEGEAN NOTEBOOK: *One of the many fine sketches by the Canadian artist, Roloff Beny, from his book of travel impressions, printed this year.*

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SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

JAMAICA

To Swim, to Sun In

—Paul A. Hesse

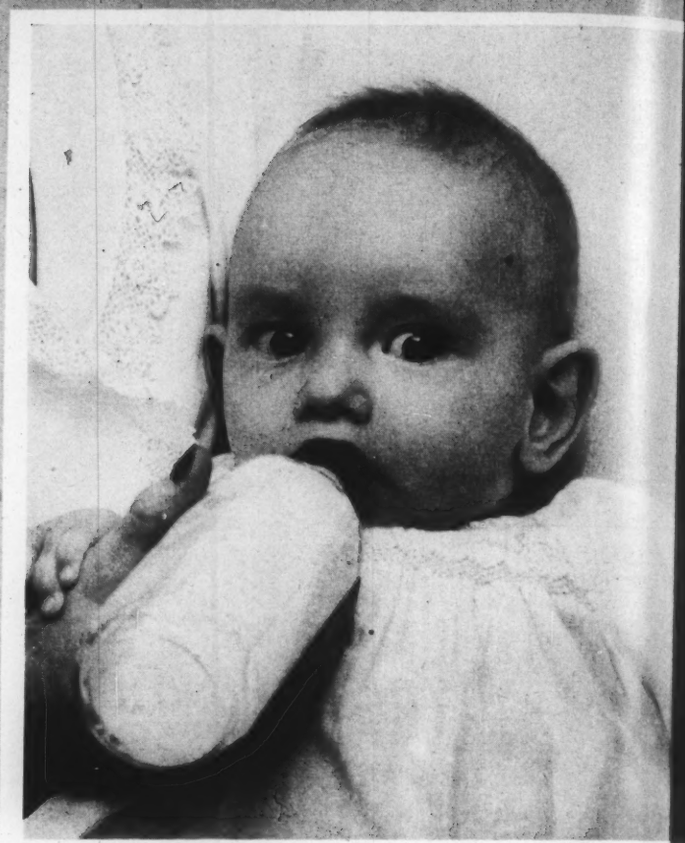
THESE *rate high in decorative value on any beach . . star daisy rompers in red on white pique. Short matching jacket. (Above)*

SHIRRED *maillot . . . made to stay up without benefit of straps. Of check cotton, scattered with Swiss embroiderettes. (Centre)*

RUFFLE *top, sleek and seal-like, for decorative swimmers. It's made of savory green spice lastex; has shirred front. (Right) All styles by Rose Marie Reid.*

Cheapest Baby Food . . . and the Best

by Helen Claire Howes



—Nott & Merrill

IF THE CANADIAN baby is fast becoming a parasite on the cow, and the female breast (to quote a Toronto pediatrician) fit only for hanging a sweater on, what is the general effect of this situation on our infant population? Are bottle-fed babies as healthy as breast-fed?

Some doctors say, "Every bit." Others say, "Definitely not." If sickness and mortality rates are any indication, the answer is "NO!"

Bottle-fed babies have more sickness; they develop infections more readily, are sick longer, and die more easily than breast-fed babies. *And now it appears (from work done during the Eskimo epidemic, and further tests in Cincinnati) that there may be something in human milk that protects babies against paralysis from poliomyelitis.*

A SERIES of babies in an infant diarrhoea epidemic was analyzed in *The Lancet*, an English medical journal. Of those who had been breast-fed for a month or more, 26% died. Of those who had never been breast-fed, 71% died. In another outbreak, the death rate was 14% among the breast-fed, and 60% among the bottle-fed. In still another epidemic of diarrhoea, where only 12 of 30 babies were wholly breast-fed, these 12 alone escaped the infection; the remaining 18 developed diarrhoea, and died.

In one series, 99 bottle-fed babies were admitted to hospital with infant diarrhoea. Of the 39 who had been breast-fed for a month or more, 28% died. Of 60 who had been breast-fed for less than a month, 55% died. These figures show that the more completely a baby is breast-fed, and the longer the period, the safer he is likely to be from that scourge of infancy —infectious diarrhoea.

Now, it may be argued that more bottle-fed babies develop diarrhoea because it is difficult to keep cow's milk and the required equipment sterile. This, certainly, is true. It does not follow, however, that all that is necessary to protect the child against infection is to be certain that the techniques of storing, preparing, and delivering the artificial food are flawless.

ON THE CONTRARY, the above figures prove that if a breast-fed baby does contract enteritis (and it is possible), chances of his survival are great. And the longer the period of breast-feeding, the greater his chances are.

Two well-known Canadian specialists pointed out that the *proportion of children admitted to hospital* during one period was as follows: 15% breast-fed; 29% partially breast-fed; 56% artificially fed. In this same area, 71% of the babies who were taken regularly to the infant welfare clinic were breast-fed. The number of these babies requiring hospital care was much, much lower.

It might be suggested that the above 56% who were bottle-fed were children of poor parents, and that therefore their food would not be prepared in the most ideal conditions, housing problems being what they are. It is extremely unlikely, however, that this 56% did belong to the lower income group, since many more "poor" babies are breast-fed than is the case among the wealthier families. For one thing, parents in the poorest group cannot afford to feed their children artificially, breast-milk being the cheapest baby food in the world, as well as the best.

Dr. Charlotte Naish of Cambridge, who recently published a book on breast-feeding, has analyzed 100 cases. She had delivered these babies, and kept track of every call made on them for sickness during their first year.

The table on this page tells the story.

Bottle-fed babies required more than five times as many doctor's calls for sickness as the breast-fed. Moreover, 73% of the breast-fed did not require any visit at all, as compared with only 9½% of those bottle-fed.

IN A GROUP of 46 bottle-fed babies born with a stomach obstruction, 5 died. Of 100 breast-fed babies with the same disease, none died.

NUMBER OF DOCTOR'S CALLS

Length of time breast-fed	*No. of cases*	*No. of visits*	*Average per child*	*No. requiring no visit whatsoever*
Breast-fed beyond 3 months	67	93	1.39	49 (73%)
Breast-fed beyond 1 mo. but under 3 months	12	53	4.42	3 (25%)
Artificially fed at or before one month	21	136	6.48	2 (9.5%)

In a study involving 20,000 babies reported in the *American Journal of Nursing* by a Detroit pediatrician and a nurse, less than 7% of the babies who died were totally breast-fed. Over 27% of those who died were partially breast-fed, and 66% of those who died were totally bottle-fed.

A British specialist states, and this is emphasized by pediatricians in this country, "Gastro-enteritis is an extremely rare cause of diarrhoea in a breast-fed baby." Referring to loose bowel movements from any cause, Dr. Spock advises the mother to continue nursing the baby since "most diarrhoeas do well with breast milk."

NOT ONLY do the breast-fed babies have a better chance of survival than do their bottle-fed brothers and sisters. Psychiatrists say that breast-feeding makes happier babies who develop into more emotionally mature adults. "They are optimistic, with a liking for people and faith in their world."

He says, moreover, that breast-feeding better satisfies the sucking instinct and there is, therefore, less thumb-sucking among breast-fed babies.

Now nutritionists have done their utmost to duplicate nature's way of feeding the baby because it is practically perfect. But so far none can claim to have succeeded in compounding a formula that equals the superior nourishment provided by the mother. Besides containing many elements that cow's milk contains, breast milk also contains other, as yet unknown, factors that are not present in cow's milk and which, in times of danger, protect the baby.

This emphasis on mother's milk must not be construed to mean that the child does not need his fruit juice, cod liver oil, vegetables, and other

solid foods when he is ready for them.

Mothers in other countries have a better record than Canadian mothers for breast-feeding, and a lower mortality rate too. Lowest infant death rate in the world is in New Zealand where 83% of mothers nurse their babies for several weeks; 60% for three months, and 35% for six months.

In Sweden, which has one of the lowest infant death rates, 70% of babies are breast-fed to the end of the second month, and 50% to the end of the sixth month. In one section of Oslo 96% of mothers feed their babies for at least two weeks; 88% for two months, and 82% for six months.

The 1944 record in British hospitals showed that 80% of the babies were breast-fed on leaving, and 40% for six months. Last year, 95% of English babies born at home were breast-fed. Of 26,647 Chinese mothers, 95% were fully breast-feeding their babies. Only 40% of Toronto's babies are breast-fed for any period.

Why do not more Canadian mothers nurse their babies? Is it because they are not given enough encouragement, enough assistance over the difficult periods?

Nursery Lore

Women have complained that in spite of their eagerness to breast-feed their babies, they have not been able to get the proper help and advice. In the opinion of one physician, it is "mainly due to downright ignorance, the bad tradition of nursery lore, and lack of serious study."

Dr. Alan Brown, Physician-in-Chief, Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children, contends that there is no such thing as complete absence of breast milk, that every woman can nurse her infant, "even the flower and fashion of the land." If the mother does not have enough milk at first, the baby can be given a bottle, after he has nursed. The baby must be adequately fed and as much food as possible must come from the mother. Younger the baby, the more important this is.

Physicians who have succeeded in getting most of their mothers to feed their infants adequately, say that if the breasts are completely emptied each time the baby nurses within a short time she will have sufficient milk to meet the requirements.

There are, of course, a few women who *must not nurse* their babies at all because of a debilitating disease—tuberculosis, for instance. But these cases are rare. Dr. Spock recommends that these mothers make the formula very, very carefully, and "if when you give him his bottle you cuddle him in your arms, he will be nourished spiritually much as if he were breast-fed."

Producing a healthy baby is a great accomplishment. It requires an adequate maternal diet and careful prenatal care. If the same sound principles governed the supervision of breast-feeding, more mothers would give their children this "service of unequalled value."

LUXURY IN FURS

FASHIONABLY practical is the new fur cape-jacket achieved by a skilful manipulation of fur with cuffs at the arms. For evening, you forget all about the cuffs and seemingly are wearing a cape. Then for daytime, over a suit or a dress, you slip your hands through the cuffs and your lovely cape becomes a jacket.

M. Jean Courtot was showing a number of cape-jacket variations in his new salon on Toronto's Bloor Street Specialty-Shop-Row. There was a very dark Canadian squirrel called Black Tulip, and a mink cape jacket that was transformed by an edging that rolled back to form a sleeve.

There were stole-jackets, too. And one silky broadtail had snaps on the stole to make sleeves. A three-way play, no less. A Russian broadtail was designed as a scarf tie—to be worn around the shoulders—with a pocket at one end!

Another luxury note has to do with furs and perfume. Try brushing your fur coat with perfume. It will add that extra touch of elegance to your complete good grooming. But be sure to apply the perfume with the tips of your fingers: don't drench with the perfume bottle.

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Women of the Week:

Fashions in Pictures

by Paul Gardner

"I DON'T CARE much for clothes," says Petty Garber, whom an article in *Canadian Business*, official publication of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, called Canada's first fashion coordinator.

Paradoxical Petty realizes she's in a tiny minority among womenfolk, so she devotes her days to helping guide Canadian girls and women along the paths of tasteful, fashionable costuming. Her evenings and weekends she devotes to her two young sons. So does her husband, ex-newspaperman Gus Garber. She and he are Gus Garber Associates. Headquarters is an office on St. Catherine St., Montreal, with Iona Monahan as fashion director, and a pretty secretary who writes, types and garbs herself in green.

PETTY GARBER

Petty is 33 and makes no bones about it, is nice-looking but no beauty and never pretends to be. She dresses attractively but with no particular glamour; yet glamour is her business and business sure is swell. She has coordinated more than 125 fashion shows in three and a half years, including a benefit a year for the Montreal Crippled Children's Hospital.

With all that lack of love for clothes, how did Petty learn the trade she now plies so aptly? She read every magazine with fashions in it, and every trade book she could lay her hands on. She made her decision because "I greatly resent being known as the boss's wife—I could spit!"

The Riglit Hat

She started fashion coordinating in 1946 ("through necessity—I couldn't see things stay so haphazard!") in moments snatched from husband Gus's office routine. She began assembling garments for fashion shows, dressing up sales promotion ideas and fashion publicity, and handling merchandising plans for individual manufacturers.

"For instance," says Petty, "a dress has to be photographed for a client. To do a proper job you need exactly the right hat to go with it, the right bag and so on. It's got to be a perfect ensemble or it won't catch anyone's eye—except to make them laugh or shudder, maybe. If it's in color, or if you're staging a show, the colors must be perfectly matched—to catch the eye, but in good taste."

That's the basic part of fashion coordinating. It has helped Canadian styles zoom to about 75 per cent use by Canadian fashion editors. A few years ago they used about 95 per cent United States styles. That means more business for Canadian manufacturers, more work for Canadian garment workers and milliners. It means that more women now are conscious of Canadian styles, instead of always turning to creations of other lands.

"Why," says Petty, "retailers often

used to rip out Canadian labels! Now they are proud to leave them in, and advertisements often feature them. Canadian style names carry prestige."

Petty is interested not only in popularizing Canadian styles, but in "promoting fashions people can afford instead of extravagant creations out of the average person's reach. I don't think the public should be teased," she says. "All promoted fashions should be available to the general public, and at least 90 per cent should be within the average woman's means."

She got her first consumer fashion show through Kate Aitken, Director of women's activities at the Canadian National Exhibition. They called it Teen Town Fashion Review, and it has now become the major fashion attraction at the "Ex."

Next Petty began coordinating shows for individual clients, like "Hawaiian Holiday" for Beatrice Pines, a show for the press.

Later she presented four fur fashion shows a day for two days, volunteering her services, and Gus's for publicity. Kiwanis charities received a cool $10,000. Came summer, she ran the Airsped fashion shows. A party of 15, nine of them models, flew to Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, then back to Toronto and Montreal, giving a show in each city. Two benefit performances were also given—in Winnipeg for the Sick Children's Hospital, in Vancouver for the Fraser Valley flood victims. These were held in the airports, with models parading from the dressing rooms—huge North Stars—down the gangplank.

Shells And Shoes

When Petty staged a sea fantasy, featuring bathing suits, at Le Quartier Latin, Montreal, she sent out invitations rolled up in real sea shells, laid on shredded cellophane to suggest seaweed. She bought 100 shells, but some got broken and she went back to get replacements. "Seashells?" said the salesgirl. "There may be a few left, but some crackpot came in last week and bought a hundred of them."

Petty's unusual invitations have backfired only once, when she sent out shoe-shaped invitations packed in regular shoe boxes. In came frantic calls saying: "My shoes have been stolen!" And the *Women's Wear Daily* editor from New York had to go down to Customs and clear an "empty" shoebox. She came anyway, though.

A year and a half ago Petty directed two shows from a hospital bed—both for the same day, and one of them the first Canadian fashion show ever held on a travelling train. For a while again recently, her health was none too good and she had some thoughts of reluctantly retiring, but she recovered and is now as active as ever.

Two of her favorite toddler models are her own Hughie and Stevie, now six and eight. They started at four and six. Their earnings go into endowment policies, but on the way pass through their little hands a dime at a time. Hughie, in fact, likes dimes better than quarters, silly boy! Stevie has *always* preferred quarters, and three years ago when Petty told him she was 30 he said: "You mean a quarter and a nickel?"

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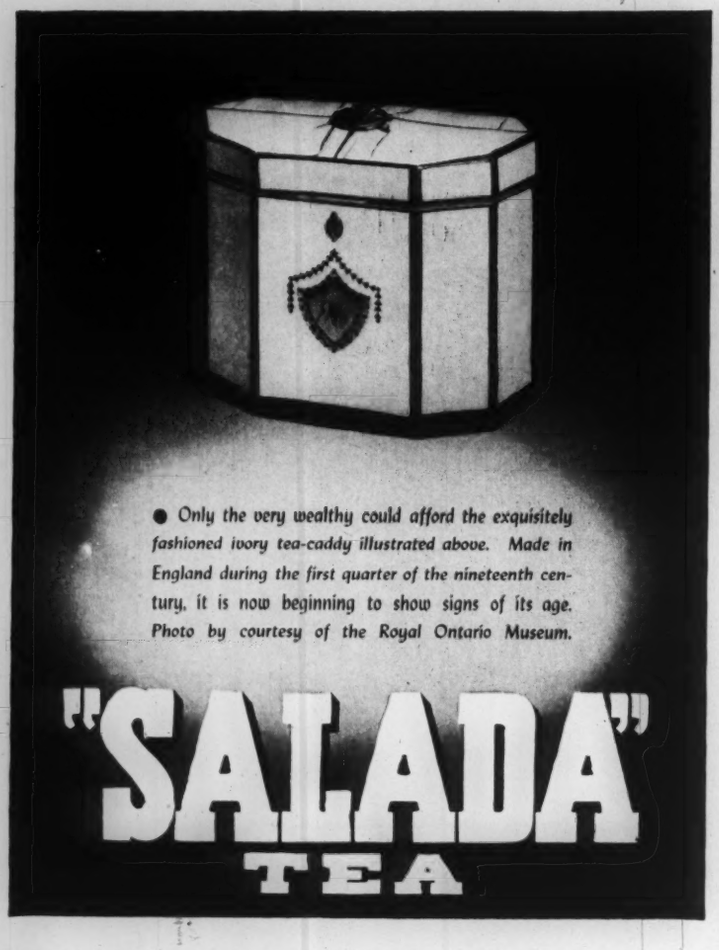

● Only the very wealthy could afford the exquisitely fashioned ivory tea-caddy illustrated above. Made in England during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, it is now beginning to show signs of its age. Photo by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

—Milne

THE VINTAGE: *An all-time record of 45,000 tons of grapes was harvested in the Niagara Peninsula this autumn. The 1950 vintage places grapes in No. 1 position as Ontario's biggest cash fruit crop. Growers realized a $5,000,000 return. Ontario's 17 wineries bought more than half the yield. Some grapes were used for jam and grape juice making. Remainder went into fresh fruit market.*

Concerning Food:

SHERRY CHIFFON

IF YOU LIKE to have desserts for company meals made and out of the way before tackling the main bout—then chiffon pies fit the bill. They're delicious to eat, impressive to look at and you can always choose one to complement the main course entrée. If you use a "quick setting" treatment they can be emergency desserts—made and ready to eat in 60 minutes.

For those who insist a pie isn't a pie unless it's made in a pastry shell, then tender flaky pastry is a "must." Otherwise, graham cracker or vanilla wafer crumbs or other crumb crusts are excellent with chiffon fillings. With Christmas in mind we think Sherry Chiffon Pie has a lot of marks to its

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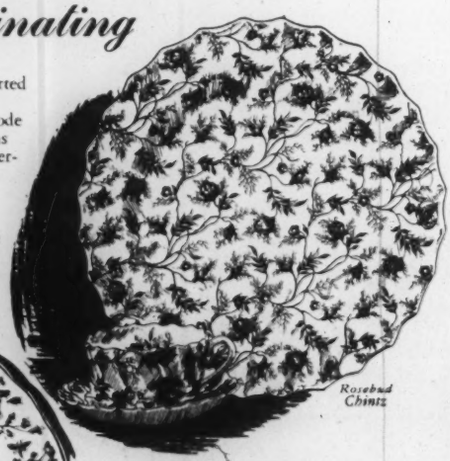
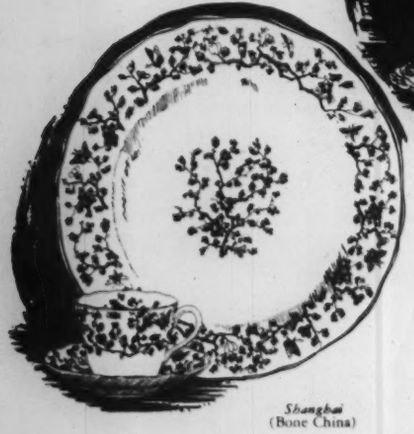
In 18th century England, tea imported from China came wrapped in elaborately hand-decorated paper. Spode artists adapted the enchanting designs and expressed in several Spode dinnerware patterns the everlasting beauty of oriental culture.

Down through the years, people of fine taste have fondly treasured the traditional quality and lasting loveliness of their Spode dinnerware.



Rosebud Chintz



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Brain-Teasers:

Unknown Quantities

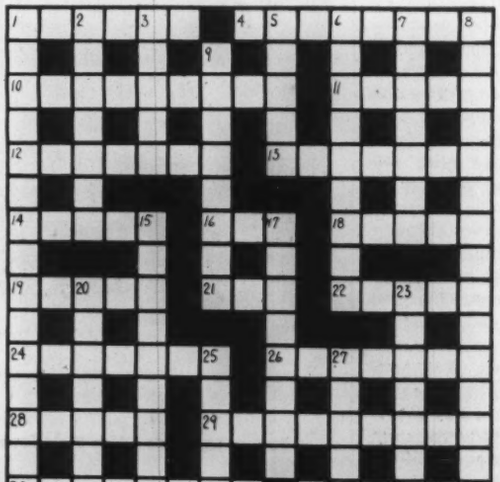
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. With which to drink to me only? (3-3)
4. Ed Ed. (8)
10. Bars on wheels. (4-5)
11. I come in last, but formal. (5)
12. Gate crashers haven't this right. (7)
13. A very original air-man. (7)
14. 8 and 9 provide this work for their readers. (5)
16. Put your finger on the middle of the door bell! (3)
18. This Shakespearian immortal sounds necessary to 13. (5)
19. Mission of Jean de Brébeuf. (5)
21. Sticky, when the sky is obscured. (3)
22. Pearl Buck's made good! (5)
24. Gin and ruin, it seems, go together. (7)
25. Sign here, for the doctor, perhaps. (7)
28. Sidewalk? (5)
29. Sound colored help should bring a drink. (9)
30. Doing this to the culprit at first is not usual with 8 and 9. (8)
31. It may be grave or acute. (6)

DOWN

1. Dodging your children? (7, 3, 5)
2. Produced by Virgil when bucolic. (7)
3. Deal with a knotty problem. (5)
5. Where the Earl of Derby was worth his salt. (5)
6. Swing the exit and upset pater. (9)
7. Furthermost shores of the fighting U.S. marines? (7)
8. Making a change? Hm, dash it all! Meet—(8, 7)
9. —another mystery writer, so suitable if you don't like "The Thin Man." (3, 5)
15. L dispatched L. (9)
17. There's one in Kate's cab. (4, 4)
20. What Little Boy Blue Neglected to do. (5-2)
23. What "the moving finger" cannot do. (7)
25. Grown no larger, but looks different. (5)
26. Man took it for a wizard. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Fiddlesticks
9. Tendons
10. Alfredo
11. Kraal
12. Astounded
13. Edmonton
15. Nicer
18. Await
19. Refrains
22. Lecherous
24. Chime
25. Seed pod
26. Impress
27. Foster Hewitt

DOWN

1. Finlandia
2. Droll
3. Last act
4. Spartan
5. Influenza
6. Knead
7. Stake
8. Wonders
14. On the spot
16. Condiment
17. Ballast
19. Reorder
20. Festive
21. Yeast
23. Credo
24. Capri

When Entertaining

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PEEK FREAN'S

Vita-Weat REG'D

MADE BY

PEEK FREAN'S

Makers of Famous Biscuits

credit, and the garnish can be changed to suit the occasion.

Sherry Chiffon Pie

1 nine-inch baked pastry shell
1 envelope (1 tbsp.) unflavored gelatine
1/3 cup sherry
3 egg yolks
1 cup (undiluted) evaporated milk or thin cream
½ cup sugar
pinch salt
½ tsp. cinnamon
3 egg whites
¼ cup sugar
½ cup heavy cream, whipped
½ square unsweetened chocolate shaved

Soak gelatine in sherry. Scald cream or evaporated milk. Combine egg yolks, sugar and salt in top part of double boiler. Gradually stir in scalded cream. Set over hot water and cook, stirring constantly, until thickened or custard coats a spoon. Remove from heat; stir in gelatine and sherry and cinnamon.

Cool slightly and if in a hurry transfer to freezing tray and set in refrigerator for 5-10 minutes or until it begins to thicken at the edges. Beat egg whites stiff and add ¼ cup sugar. Beat custard thoroughly and fold in egg white meringue. Pour into pastry shell. Chill until set. To serve top with sweetened whipped cream and shaved bitter chocolate or cinnamon.

Christmas Pie

Make Brazil Nut crust (see below). Make Sherry Chiffon Filling omitting the cinnamon. Fold in ½ cup *thinly* sliced glacéed cherries. Garnish top with sweetened whipped cream, sliced Brazil nuts and several halved glacéed cherries. This makes quite a powerful dessert—full of calories and such, but who cares!

Brazil Nut Crust:

For one 9-inch shell grind ¾ lb. of shelled Brazil nuts—there should be about 1½ cups ground nuts. Mix 3 tbsp. sugar with the nuts and press firmly into 9" pie plate bottom and sides but not on top edge. Bake in 400°F oven for about 8 minutes or until golden. Cool and fill with Sherry Chiffon filling.

To slice Brazil nuts:

Cover shelled Brazil nuts with cold water. Bring slowly to the boil. Simmer 2-3 minutes. Drain and cut into thin crosswise or lengthwise slices.

Pecan Eggnog Pie

To make the crust combine thoroughly 1 cup vanilla wafer crumbs with ¼ cup softened butter and ¼ cup finely chopped pecans. Press onto sides and bottom of 9" greased pie plate. Chill. Fill with Sherry Chiffon filling omitting cinnamon and adding ¼ tsp. nutmeg. Top with sweetened whipped cream, pecan halves and grated nutmeg. Omit whipped cream if desired but garnish as directed.

Note: Walnuts may be substituted for pecans.—M.T.F.

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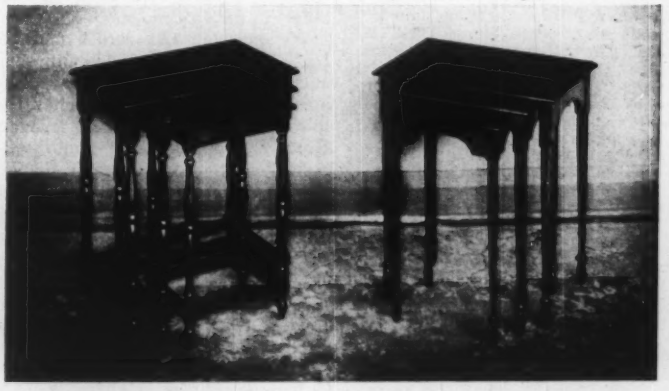

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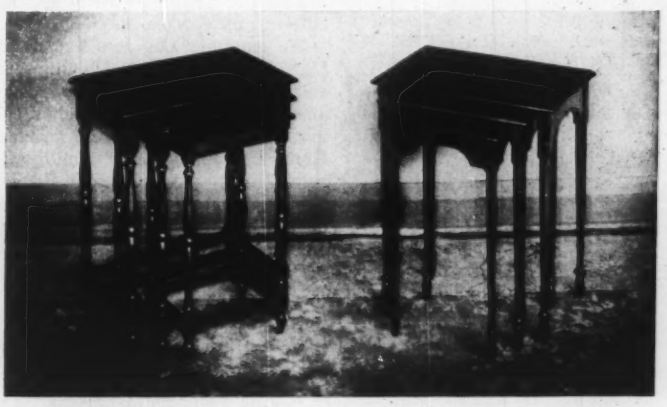

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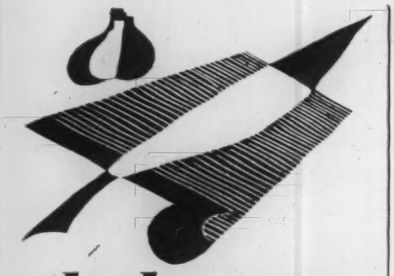

the browser

Whatever you may think of human nature—and perhaps you'd rather not—you will agree that it is apt to show up at its worst in the hour of victory. It is extremely interesting that Elizabeth Hoemberg in her utterly factual *Thy People, My People* and Philip Gibbs in his newest novel, THINE ENEMY ($3.25) both show how clearly this grim fact was demonstrated in occupied Germany after the most recent World War. Sir Philip makes his only comment in his title—"If thine enemy be hungry, give him to eat . . . "—and the rest of *Thine Enemy* is straight novel, for this veteran teller of tales is far too clever to hold up his narrative to sermonize! The story moves with swift intensity before the Russian advance from East Prussia to Berlin and then to the Bavarian Alps where the two poignant love stories that make up *Thine Enemy* find their end. It is a strong book, filled with pity, understanding, and clear thinking—and so with hope.

At the end of the 1914-1918 war, one of Canada's reactions in the hour of victory demonstrated another facet of human frailty. On August 17th, 1919, the Corps Commander who had gone through the hell of Vimy Ridge, of Passchendaele, and of Amiens stepped off the *Caronia* at Halifax to be met by "the chilly echoing emptiness of the clearing sheds"—the campaign of calumny had done its deadly work so well! This was the man of whom the late Field Marshal Smuts wrote: "He was single-minded in his great job. He kept his personal integrity. He moved unsullied through a world of political and professional intrigue . . . Canada will remember him among her great sons." His life, ARTHUR CURRIE, *The Biography of a Great Canadian* ($5.00) by the late Col. Hugh M. Urquhart, is not only the first book that covers in accurate detail with maps, documents, and photographs, Canada's part right through the first Great War, but also the first to set forth "a worthy detailed record" of this great commander.

Whatever you may think of the early Georges — and some harsh things have been said — you will agree they knew what they were doing when they extended the royal patronage to George Frederick Handel. His rich and stately music has held English music-lovers in thrall since the 1720s when Handel's operas were heard at the Haymarket and at Drury Lane, down through the years when Handel Festivals filled the great Crystal Palace. Two sets of English Columbia recordings bring you excellent reasons for this lasting devotion—one (set of two) carries the ROYAL FIREWORKS MUSIC, Suites 1-4 ($2.80), played with firm and delicate beauty by the Liverpool Philharmonic under Sir Malcolm Sargent, and the other (set of three) records Dr. G. D. Cunningham the organist with George Weldon and the City of Birmingham Orchestra in two lovely ORGAN CONCERTOS ($4.20) — No. 2 in B Flat and No. 4 in F—both played with sweet and measured perfection.

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BOOKS

FUNNY AND HA-HA!

BELLES ON THEIR TOES—by Frank B. Gilbreth Jr. and Ernestine Gilbreth Carey—*Ambassador—$3.50.*

ANYBODY CAN DO ANYTHING — by Betty MacDonald—*Longmans, Green—$3.50.*

HUMOR is a personal matter. Most people can read a good dramatic novel and not disagree too violently. But with humorous writing, you either like it or you don't.

"Belles on Their Toes" gave us many a chuckle. There is a certain relaxed quietness—yes, there is, in spite of the twelve children—that carries you along. The family flounderings are funny, without being exaggerated. The preparations of the older children to move the family to Nantucket for the summer are delightful. And when the full contingent plus Tom the handyman, the dog, the cat and two canaries go up the gangplank of the night boat a particular high is reached.

Mother liked family illustrations. The children didn't. Then there was the visit of Ernestine's impossible beau, and the boys' trip to Washington to meet the Herbert Hoovers, and story after story told with equally good-humored merriment.

Needless to say it is the sequel to "Cheaper by the Dozen."

"ANYBODY Can Do Anything" is presented as "a warm-hearted affectionate picture of a family circle in which every reader will feel delightfully at home." But Betty MacDonald's family isn't one we'd feel at home with at any time. Right in the first chapter we wanted to do mayhem on sister Mary. She's the one who insists "anybody can do anything, especially sister Betty." But she inflicts physical and mental torture on Betty and the others in the process.

We presume the actual facts of Mary's many jobs through the years and the methods by which she secured jobs for Betty are true. But they sound too much like a Hollywood scenario. However, your sense of humor may be tickled by Mary getting Betty a $125 a month job (pre-Depression) from a big lumbering executive when she couldn't type or do shorthand (the boss sent her to night school at com-

—Donald McKay

From "Belles on Their Toes"

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

PSALMS: 35, 21

The Oxford Press publishes so many dictionaries, grammars, histories, and guides and companions to everything that Oxford proofreaders have to be especially alert. Any lapse or error is greeted by the taunt recorded by the Psalmist: 'Aha, aha, our eye hath seen it.' (the Bible Department makes its presence felt everywhere.)

This is mentioned because, with the publication of the *Columbia Encyclopedia*, Oxford is apparently following the inconsistent policy of publishing both encyclopedias and encyclopaedias. The Columbia University Press work drops the 'a' while the 13-volume *Oxford Junior Encyclopaedia* keeps it.

The *Columbia Encyclopedia* ($27.50) is the new revised and expanded 1950 edition of the book called by the *New York Times* 'the first one-volume encyclopedia in English worthy of the name.'

This is the only one-volume encyclopedia constructed especially for North Americans, geared to North American tastes and interests. Canada and Mexico, as well as the U.S., are given full coverage. Every incorporated place in Canada with a population of 1,000 or over is included, and there are articles on every Prime Minister, and all outstanding Senators and Members of Parliament. Every one of the book's original articles has been pruned of outdated material, revised and re-written where necessary, and the latest available information added.

Articles cover religion (every proper name in the Bible is included), history, science, politics, economics, geography, business, engineering, law, literature, folklore, music and art. Here is the handy ready-reference to answer questions like "What was Bernard Shaw's first play?' 'Who won the Olympics in 1932?' Close-knit cross-references, thumb indexes, clear, modern type add to its attractions.

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Home is the Stranger

by Edward McCourt
author of Music at The Close

Norah came from Ireland at war's end prepared to love her new home on the prairies as much as she loved Jim, the Canadian airman who had married her while he was overseas. This is the story of what happened to Norah and Jim, and their small son, Phillip, as they tried to make a life for themselves on their farm.

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—From "Air Power"

AIR ATTACK. *Direct or via overseas bases? (A) Enemy's industrial heart. (B) Array of overseas bases. (C) Home base being utilized direct. Seversky favors direct use of bombers.*

pany expense *and* without lowering her salary).

"Anybody Can Do Anything" takes up Miss MacDonald's history where the "Egg and I" left off. The second book, "The Plague and I" fits in somewhere near the end of this one.—*M.N.*

AIR "POWER"

AIR POWER: KEY TO SURVIVAL—by Alexander P. de Seversky—*Musson*—*$4.50.*

IF IT should turn out that air power is indeed the key to survival, a naturalized American of Russian birth named de Seversky ought to be hailed as the major prophet of our time. For nearly thirty years he has been publicizing his theme that enough airplanes, properly used, can win any war the United States may get into.

The single-minded Major's World War II argument was "Victory Through Air Power". The fact that victory was *not* won by air power he explains in the present volume by pointing out that old-fashioned military chiefs insisted upon employing land and naval forces as well, the expense of which, if expended solely on aircraft, would have brought victory quicker and more cheaply.

Maybe so, but he explains away the comparative ineffectiveness of air power in Korea by pointing out that Korea offers no genuine strategic targets. His theory seems to be that we should simply not fight wars in countries unsuited to strategic bombing. What we're to do if wars happen to start in such countries, he doesn't say. Criticism of the fact that the air force proved woefully unable to supply close (tactical) support for the ground forces is obviously invalid on the grounds that there shouldn't be any ground forces in the first place.

So far as Russia, our only apparent opponent, is concerned, de Seversky's argument is that we can't hope to match the Soviets in manpower, but can build far more and better aircraft. Therefore let's concentrate on what we can do, and forget about what we can't.

The immediate and obvious rebuttal—"What's going to stop that big Red army, then?"—brings out the crux of the air power argument, which is that you don't have to defeat armies in the field if you utterly destroy their home cities, bases, and industries.

This has never proved true in the past, of course, even presuming that aircraft *could* utterly destroy, etc. Moreover, who is going to rebuild those cities and industries when the war is over?

The Major sets little store by the atomic bomb, perhaps because it might better be transported by means other than piloted aircraft. But he does bring forth a couple of theories which will interest even those who don't buy the air power idea.

He believes that long range bombing should be carried out from bases within the homeland, rather than from bases outside (which, of course, would have to be held by the army and supplied by the navy). He points out, more importantly, that since the distances from Moscow to New York, Kansas City, and San Francisco are roughly the same, that industrial dispersion should be on a local rather than geographical basis. This makes sense.

No matter whether you buy the air power theory or not—and this reviewer definitely does not—"Air Power: Key to Survival" is "must" reading, as the most authoritative and best-prepared argument on the theory.

The illustrations, of modern aircraft, are excellent.—*Thaddeus Kay*

NO SPARKLE

THEMES AND VARIATIONS—by Aldous Huxley—*Clarke, Irwin*—*$3.00.*

MORE than half of this collection of essays is devoted to a study of a little-known French philosopher, Maine de Biran, whose work is chiefly known from his diary, a human document as revealing as that of Samuel Pepys.

Like Pepys, Maine de Biran was a competent government official and lived through an exciting period of history, in his case the French Revolution and the restoration of the Bourbons. Unlike the English diarist, he was an introspective soul, interested less in the superficial excitement of his time than in his own thoughts on the eternal problems of philosophy. In temperament he was thus more akin to Huxley himself, and this no doubt accounts for his being chosen as a subject.

Readers of Huxley will be reminded of his other enthusiasms in the remaining essays of the collection. Art and Religion, El Greco, Goya and Piranesi again come under his attention, but he does not add much to what he has written elsewhere on the same subjects.

On the whole, the book is a disappointment for the author's admirers. It shows him still as the capable literary craftsman, but the brilliant flashes that one expects to find in any Huxley work are almost entirely absent. —*J.L.C.*

—From "Air Power"

REAL MEANING *of dispersal. For an airplane taking off from Russia the distance to New York or San Francisco is about the same. What is needed is local deployment of component industrial units as shown in (B) and not the existing concentration in (A).*

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

There's New Business in the BWI

More Bauxite Sources and New Trade Agreements Revive Interest of Canadian Exporters

by Michael Young

IF YOU were to look through issues of your hometown papers during the war years, you'd find that aluminum occupied much big print in the business sections. Aluminum even found its way to the front pages along with the news from the battlefronts quite often. That's a key to one of the reasons for the growing interest of Canadians in the British West Indies.

MICHAEL YOUNG

During the war, North American aluminum makers, Canadian ones particularly, depended to a large extent on the bauxite mines of these Caribbean countries for their raw material. With the emphasis on air power, the light metal was a vital commodity.

British Guiana was a main Canadian bauxite source in those days. During 1943, its peak wartime production year, British Guiana produced over 1.9 million long tons of it. A high level of production has been maintained.

In 1942, Jamaica entered the bauxite picture when high-grade sources were discovered on the island. It wasn't practicable to divert effort to develop that source during the war, but Jamaica Bauxites Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Aluminium Ltd.) bought 30,000 acres of land and earmarked it for postwar bauxite development. A Reynolds subsidiary, Reynolds Jamaica Mines Ltd., moved in too. So did Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp. There seems to be plenty for all; Reynolds reserves, for instance, are estimated at over 300 million tons.

Jamaica ore is of high grade. It's low in silica content, which means you get a higher output of alumina from the ore. Besides this it's easy to get; only about 9 inches of overburden have to be removed to get at it.

This year, ECA took a hand in the West Indies bauxite developments. In January it agreed to advance $11 million to Reynolds Jamaica for its work; early last month Jamaica Bauxite was advanced $6.7 million for the same purpose. For both companies, part of the advance is in U.S. funds, and part in sterling. And in both cases the companies will repay the advance by the delivery of aluminum ingots to the U.S. stockpile over a period of years.

These developments are not taking the form of merely extracting raw materials and taking it to more industrialized countries for processing. Aluminium Ltd.'s N. V. Davis announced last August that Jamaica Bauxite is setting up an $8 million plant in Jamaica to convert bauxite into alumina. The final process, converting alumina to aluminum, will be done in Canada and other countries which have the electric power to do it.

This falls into the pattern for much of the new development in Jamaica and other BWI islands. They are a rich primary product source, but the development of those sources is going to be accompanied by the development of BWI industries processing them.

—Kenneth Roberts

BIG STEP *in Jamaican bauxite development is port construction. This dock is being built at Echo Rias, Jamaica.*

Investment that has this result is much more likely to promote trade than the mere extension of credits. It's a policy which Canada endorses; a policy, in fact, that she is committed to carry out by last year's Washington Conference agreements and by her membership in the UN.

Last month, Canadian and British Governments completed negotiations aimed at increasing Canadian-BWI trade. During the negotiations, the Jamaica Manufacturers' Association submitted a brief to the Colonial Office in London, emphasizing that trade agreements between the two countries must be based on the principle of Jamaican development.

The Jamaican manufacturers were not seeking blanket protection in the BWI market; for, while they listed items which they felt should not be imported into Jamaica, they also submitted a much more extensive list of items which they wanted to import. Generally, the items on the "not welcome" list were products which Jamaican industries themselves could manufacture or process efficiently. Items on the other list were predominantly producers' goods.

More To Do

Canadian exporters, while they welcomed the new agreements, felt they left much to be desired. They welcomed the decision to review the agreements in six months, when they hope further barriers will be knocked down.

That, of course, is going to depend on whether sterling continues to get stronger. The sterling area's dollar troubles were what caused most of the barriers to be erected in the first place. On the basis of improvement so far in the strength of sterling, BWI dollar spending was liberated to this extent: Canadian exporters can obtain import licences in the BWI for either one-half or one-third of their average exports to the individual colonies during the three years 1946-1948—a high period for Canadian exports to BWI. The percentage that will apply will depend on the commodities involved.

The agreements attracted quite a bit of attention. This may seem surprising in view of the fact that the combined population of the BWI islands is only about 3 million. But the fact is, the buying these 3 million people do from Canada ranks them in the top five of our customers. Compared to our sales to the U.S. during the base period 1946-'48 (the average was over $1.1 billion), the $68 million average sales to the BWI doesn't seem much more than a cupful in a bucket. But the BWI, ranking in the top five of our customers, and being, as Trade Minister Howe said, "a market which has . . . close traditional ties with Canada", offers an opportunity for a much needed decentralization of our international business.

—CP

TRADERS' MARSH: *Too many eggs.*

It's an opportunity that is not being overlooked. Canadian foreign traders are becoming increasingly concerned about all our export eggs getting into one basket. The major objection was voiced by John Marsh, General Manager of the Canadian Exporters' Association. Some 64 per cent of our exports are going to the U.S. The trouble with this is "it ties our fortunes perhaps too closely with a country subject to the same economic fluctuations as our own."

How important can the BWI market be? According to Marsh, the BWI may rank after the U.S. and Latin America as Canada's biggest buying customer in 1951. Taking their cue, Canadian exporters have responded to the new BWI trade agreements by seeking forms and applications "in droves." The market is there, and Canada seems to be first off the mark in getting to it.

—Miller

FOR EXPORT: *Loading bauxite at docks in Georgetown, British Guiana.*

BUSINESS ANGLE

Story With a Big Moral

I HOPE everybody read "When Labor Unrest Goes Too Far", the Business Front leading article last week. It was a story with a big moral. It told why the voters of New Zealand threw out its Labor Government despite its apparent successes: the country had no unemployment, on the surface it was as prosperous as it had ever been, and the Government could rightly claim it had fulfilled its earlier promise of security from the cradle to the grave. What the voters were mad about was the frequency of strikes, and the evidence that the Government had become no more than a pawn in the hands of the labor unions.

It happened all too often that people couldn't get to work because buses and streetcars weren't running, farmers and manufacturers couldn't get their products to markets because trains and ships were tied up, householders could not get coal. Unions seemed to call strikes on the slightest pretext, especially in the more vital industries and utilities. And this despite the existence of a conciliation and arbitration system designed to favor the workers! New Zealand's electors decided they were tired of being bossed by professional agitators. So they turned the Government out, and put in another whose creed was the pre-eminence of the public good over militant sectional demands.

Francis A. Simpson, the writer of the article, an authority on the politics and economics of the South Pacific who came to Canada to lecture for the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, said to me: "What impresses me most in Canada is that you seem to be starting out on the same road (of labor-management relations) that we have travelled so harmfully in New Zealand." And he added: "Canada is everywhere expected to be an even bigger supplier of munitions, if we have another world war, than she was the last time. It would be bad if that job was obstructed by industrial disturbances of the kind we've had in New Zealand. But perhaps your unions have a bigger sense of social responsibility."

The Powerful Unions

CANADIAN labor unions now have more than a million members (1,005,639 in 1949), almost three times as many as before the war. That's a lot of union members. But the total civilian labor force was 4,933,000 on June 3 last, Bureau of Statistics figures show. Since it's the wheel that does the squeaking that gets the grease, organized labor—organized for pressure — usually gets higher wages and more wage increases than labor not organized. In fact, some of the increases have been won at the expense of the "white-collar" and other unorganized workers, a situation that does not promote concord and efficiency. Workers who have not shared in a wage increase are not at all happy about having to meet the cost-of-living increases resulting from the wage boosts given others.

Who's responsible for high and rising prices? Management says it's mainly the labor unions with their repeated demands for wage increases that add to production costs. Labor says the real culprit is management, with its greed for big profits. Management is very sensitive on this matter of profits. It knows that though profits have in truth been high for a good many firms (but by no means for all), it must, when prices have risen all along the line, for its own survival take in more dollars to cover the increased costs of doing business.

Depreciation—the percentage of cost of machinery or tools or other items set aside each year to provide for their replacement—has to be sufficient to meet the costs of today and tomorrow, not the cost of the original equipment. Many company depreciation reserves are inadequate today because of price increases. Obsolescence, too, is a bigger factor today than ever before; to meet competition it often happens that equipment has to be discarded before it is worn out. And shareholders are surely entitled to dividend increases sufficient to cover the decline in the dollar's purchasing power. But by and large, shareholders have not done well; they have, on the average, received a consistently smaller percentage of the company's dollar income. This, it might be noted, is not a socially constructive development if it results in making risk enterprise unattractive to owners of capital — especially in Canada with all its opportunities for enterprise.

Everywhere today labor is showing determination to receive a larger share of the fruits of production, which is a constructive development up to a point, since it makes for a generally higher standard of living. But if carried too far, it will throttle industrial progress and hurt labor itself more immediately than any other economic group. The proper function of both management and labor is to serve the consumer, to put his interests first.

—John Steele

by P. M. Richards

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OFFICES ACROSS CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST

U. K. Dilemma: Arms or Exports

Same Type of Men and Materials Required For Defence and Export Production

by John L. Marston

London.

EUROPE was slower off the mark than North America in formulating its rearmament plans. But these plans—with judicious American prodding—are now taking shape on an international scale.

This has involved the abandoning of several illusions. The first, and perhaps the most important since it gave a false sense of security, was the easy assumption that it is enough to be in the lead with atomic technique. Huge programs for increasing traditional types of armament and for stockpiling strategic commodities are afoot now; the personnel needed to use the new armaments are being trained.

Another illusion that has had to be abandoned is that these vast changes can be carried through without any big change in civilian living. The leaders of one country after another have frankly warned their citizens that, at best, hopes of rising living standards must be deferred.

It may be good policy to impress these facts gently on the ordinary peace-loving public. Perhaps the governments are well aware that the adjustments which they have so far announced will not shape up to the task; that at a later stage more drastic regulations will have to be imposed. But there is a growing sense of uneasiness in financial circles that the governments themselves have not yet faced up to the economic implications of their policies.

Expenditure of resources for normal civilian purposes—for industrial plants, housing, consumer goods, public works—will have to be curtailed, probably much more than the politicians have yet admitted. But no technique has been evolved to effect the reduction. If it is simply left to happen of its own accord, the upheaval may so weaken the economies of the rearming nations as to nullify the strengthening effect of rearmament.

But there is another illusion—or to be more correct, another expectation—that is less likely to be abandoned. That is the belief that sterling can soon regain most of its former strength. Most of the improvement so far has been through a reduction of imports of goods costing dollars. But the effect of the other strengthening factor—more exports to the dollar area—are being felt more strongly now.

—Rolls-Royce

SCARCITY: *Skilled hands must be divided between war production (jet experiment above), export production.*

The pessimists say that although British exporters are increasing their sales in dollar countries at present, this encouraging situation is not likely to last long. The demands of Britain's own defence build-up, they say, will soon make it impossible for U.K. industry to produce enough dollar-earning commodities to continue the upward trend in exports.

Those who look to a sustained high level of exports to dollar countries insist that the Government cannot allow arms expenditure to undermine export trade. To do that at this stage would be to play right into the hands of the Communists.

Hardest Hit

The question was pointed up sharply at Britain's International Motor Show. There was lots of encouragement for British car makers at the show, but the rosy outlook didn't obscure evidence of two impediments to a further expansion of motor exports. These were: (1) the difficulty of expanding production; and (2) the difficulty of restraining costs. The former is a new worry. Not many months ago it was predicted that the great sheet-metal projects now nearing completion would enable the industry to expand production within a year or two by 300,000 vehicles a year. This big increase, it was assumed, would enable costs per unit to be lowered.

But military orders, though they have had only a limited effect so far, may transform the situation in 1951 unless means can be found to fulfill military commitments outside the motor industry. The problem is not simply that vehicles themselves are needed in large quantities for military use; nor even that the metals, rubber, and other materials that the industry needs have become scarcer and dearer since rearmament began in earnest. The main problem is that nearly the whole weight of rearmament falls on the engineering industries, of which the motor industry is an integral part. There may be "bottlenecks" in all sorts of engineering components, preventing the motor industry from benefitting from the breakdown of the only serious "bottleneck" hitherto, the shortage of steel sheets.

On this industry, indeed, is focussed a major problem that Britain and other European countries will have to face in the coming years. What is to be the precise relation between arms and exports?

If the Government cannot allow arms expenditure to undermine the export trade, then not only dollar exports, but all exports will surely have to take equal place with armaments—unless Britain is to be put on a full war footing. Therefore, presumably, the home market will have to make further sacrifices. It may be that before long the British motor industry will be working almost entirely for the armament program and for export.

This program seems to offer the best way out of the dilemma. The difficulty is whether the "austerity" countries, with better times seeming so close this summer, will be willing—or, from purely political considerations, able—to slip back to the have-not era for another prolonged period.

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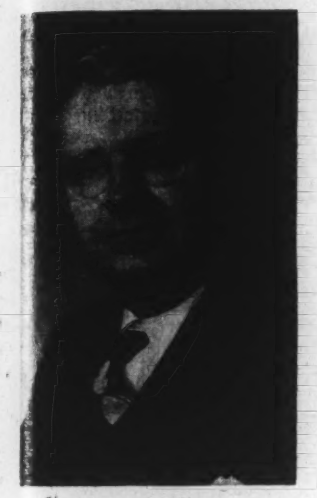

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CLASS "B" COMMON

An interim dividend of 75c per share on the outstanding Class "B" Common Stock of the Company, payable on the 15th of December, 1950, to Shareholders of record November 30th, 195

By Order of the Board.

P. G. TURNER,
Secretary.

Toronto, November 7, 1950.

CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY: Get-Together

CANADIAN EXPORTERS were showing more interest in the future of U.K. buying than they had since devaluation. For months there had been encouraging announcements from Britain about the improvement in the dollar position. This was topped off by the International Monetary Fund suggestion that it was high time the British relaxed some of their import restrictions.

If the door was going to be opened a little wider, Canadians wanted to get a foot in it. The outlook was encouraging, but defence needs had set up problems. On the British side, there were fears that defence production might undermine, or at least weaken, the dollar-earning capacity of some of Britain's important exports (*see Page 58*).

On the Canadian side, the size of the problem posed by defence production needs depended on the product concerned. Exports like some forest and food products (pit props, apples) were looking for customers and expecting to find them as a result of the more balanced international accounts (*see below*).

But for other products the position was different. Raw material shortages—mainly steel, cement, nickel and copper—were going to reduce supplies available for civilian goods manufacture whether the goods were for the export trade or home consumption. Deputy Trade Minister Max Mackenzie had warned exporters of this possibility.

NO SQUEEZE

MACKENZIE wasn't telling the exporters that the Government was going to squeeze them out of civilian goods manufacture. If they could get the raw materials, good luck to them. But even though the Government believed it could avoid controls and intended to do so, producers themselves (*e.g.*, steel) were seeing to it that urgent defence orders got first call on supplies. This would make it exceptionally tough on civilian goods manufacturers later on.

There was another factor that was going to make it a little tougher. This was the recent arrangement whereby Canadian material suppliers had agreed to include U.S. defence contractors in their priority program (*see below*). There would be calls on available supplies from Canadian and U.S. defence industries before civilian goods manufacturers got their turn.

C. D. Howe might "insist" on more dollar spending by the British, but to some exporters it wasn't likely to matter much how the British reacted.

Policy:

MUTUAL PRIORITY

CLOSELY FOLLOWING Canada's undertaking to fully equip a Netherlands division (*see cut*), another step in the get-together of the North Atlantic Treaty nations was taken. Ottawa and Washington announced a plan for reciprocal priorities between Canada and the U.S. in the allotment of scarce defence materials. This was a further move in the general agreement reached between the two governments a few weeks ago (SN, Nov. 7).

The earlier six-point agreement on coordinated defence production did not provide for identical control systems in the two countries. So far, while the U.S. has instituted controls and a formal priority system, Canada has avoided controls, and kept its priority system on a voluntary basis. The reciprocal priorities plan is intended to provide a working basis for coordinated defence production in the face of different control and priority systems in the two countries.

Broadly, under the plan, a defence order contractor in Canada will get the same treatment from a supplier in the U.S. as an American contractor. The same applies to an American contractor who has to get his supplies in Canada.

—CP

GET-TOGETHER: *Canadian equipment for Netherlands infantry division.*

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By Order of the Board.

L. S. MACKERSY,
General Manager.

Toronto, 8th November, 1950.

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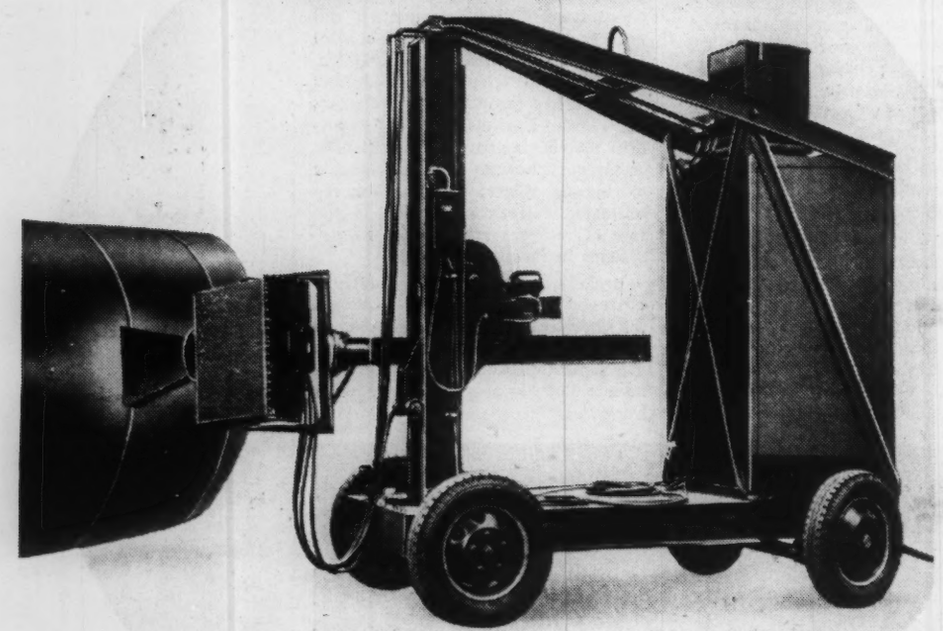

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STOCKS & POLITICS

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S announcement that Red Chinese troops were fighting in Korea touched off the worst war-scare selling on stock markets since the Korean fighting started. In Canada, the drops were largely reflections of the pessimism in New York. The falling prices came to

—Gordon Powley

MIRROR: *War, politics and bears.*

a halt in Toronto when the NY exchange was closed on election day: the guiding light was turned off.

As was the case in the selling wave last summer, the event in Korea was not the only reason for the large number of bears. Market men in New York were worried about changes in Washington policy after the election. Big worry was the possibility that an excess profits tax might be imposed, and that it would be retroactive to earnings during the quarter which was the basis for present trading.

A Democrat victory, it was felt, would encourage not only the imposition of the tax, but also the idea that it should be big. With rising prices already making depreciation allowances inadequate, excess profits weren't really as excess as they may have appeared on paper. A high excess profits tax might have very serious effects on stock earnings as a result. On Wall Street, market men wanted to get out and take a long look. Canadian traders, still playing follow the leader, took their cue from there.

In Toronto over 1,000,000 shares changed hands in the first hour of trading. Hardly a stock got through without a loss, some of them dropping by as much as $6 a share.

The day after the U.S. election, however, markets were showing a marked recovery, with industrials leading the upturn. By the end of the week the losses had been eliminated.

Lumbering:

PITWOOD PROPED

THE NEXT few months may see the revival of a special type of timber export which for ten years — from the outbreak of the Second World War until 1949—spread a great deal of part-time employment among farmers and settlers along New Brunswick's

North Shore and in the eastern area of the province.

Britain uses huge quantities of pit props in her coal mines. When the approach of the war made Continental supply sources undependable, she began placing orders in New Brunswick.

The traffic in pitwood was worth from $6 million to $8 million a year to the province. The money was distributed among farmers with woodlots, and among truckers and the 'longshoremen who loaded the freighters which called at numerous small coastal ports as well as the Saint John all-year-round terminal.

Some observers criticized the pit prop exports, because inevitably they consumed a proportion of young trees which if allowed to grow, would have developed into excellent long-lumber stands.

There was also the point, however, that this trade provided a practical purpose at long last for "jack pine," a scraggly tree that grows in abundance in many parts of New Brunswick. It wasn't big and tall enough for long lumber; it contained too much pitch for pulpwood; it burned too fast for firewood. But the pitch content that spoiled jack pine for other uses made it desirable for shoring up the interior workings of the British collieries; it could better withstand mine dampness than certain other woods.

The U.K. stopped buying NB pit props when the British dollar shortage became acute. Now, however, B. J. Cleland of Newcastle, NB, President of British Canadian Pitwood, says there is reason to hope that U.K. will begin buying again shortly. Her dollar situation has improved and she has apparently not been able to obtain as much pitwood as she anticipated in Europe.

Enterprise:

HOT SHIPMENT

IF SOME way could be found to transport steel ingots while they were still hot, Maritime steel men saw how they would be able to cut two months off the time required to process them. As it has been, getting the ingots from Dominion Iron and Steel at Sydney, NS, to Trenton Steel Works, some 200 miles away, involved a six week wait while the ingot cooled before shipment, and a ten day wait while it was reheated when it reached its destination.

Late last month steel men got together with CNR to work out a way of shipping the ingots while they were still hot. An experiment showed it could be done. A 30,000 pound ingot was allowed to solidify in a mould; then it was stripped and placed in a cast iron box insulated with pre-moulded vermiculite. The remaining space was filled with loose vermiculite and a steel lid placed on the box. The whole thing was securely braced and fastened to the railway car floor.

When the shipment left Sydney, in the late afternoon, the temperature of the ingot was 1,700 degrees fahrenheit. The next morning, when the Trenton plant began to work on it, its temperature was 1,575 degrees.

Besides the time saving element, transporting the ingot while it is still hot eliminates the danger of cracks developing while the ingot is cooling.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on December 20, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 1, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

November 3, 1950.

Internationals truck the muck as Toronto's subway grows

OLD hands at dirt-moving, choose new Internationals. When Rayner Construction Company, Toronto, commenced their big "cut and cover" contract on "Canada's first subway," it was with new Internationals to truck the muck and dirt.

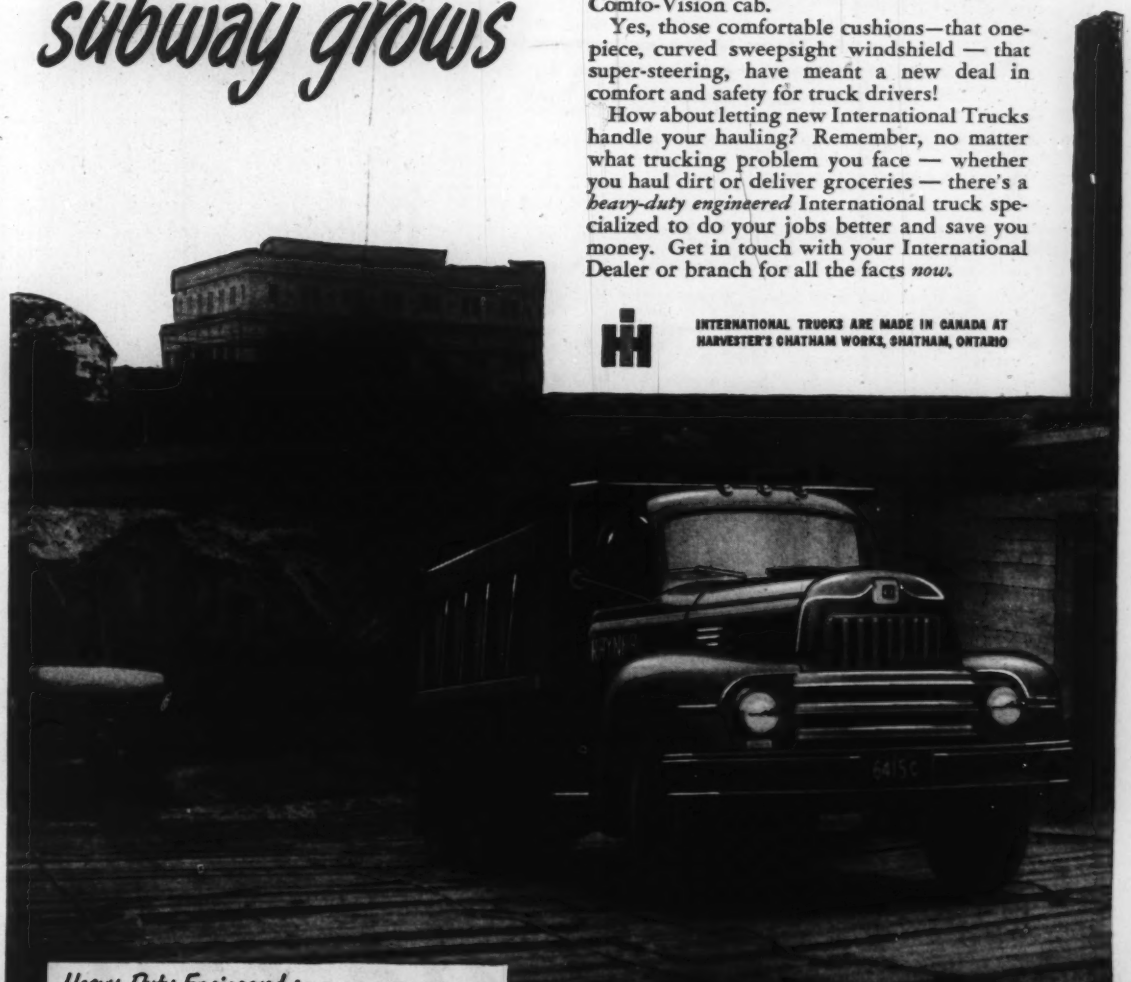
Toronto watches its five-mile subway dream come true as Rayner's proud fleet of twenty International LF-190's — hefty six-wheelers with ten-yard dump bodies, ease their ponderous loads up the steep ramps — speed away two miles to the fill—and get back for more, fast as the gluttonous shovels can dish it out.

And the owners aren't the only ones happy about the extra-value performance of these new *heavy-duty engineered* Internationals — operators are enthusiastic too. They like the new kind of comfort and ease of handling that new Internationals bring. They like the "working conditions" in that new, roomy Comfo-Vision cab.

Yes, those comfortable cushions—that one-piece, curved sweepsight windshield — that super-steering, have meant a new deal in comfort and safety for truck drivers!

How about letting new International Trucks handle your hauling? Remember, no matter what trucking problem you face — whether you haul dirt or deliver groceries — there's a *heavy-duty engineered* International truck specialized to do your jobs better and save you money. Get in touch with your International Dealer or branch for all the facts *now*.

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS ARE MADE IN CANADA AT HARVESTER'S CHATHAM WORKS, CHATHAM, ONTARIO



Heavy-Duty Engineered to save you money

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

US BUSINESS

ALUMINUM MISDEAL?

AFTER bitterly opposing the Canadian offer to sell 440 million pounds of aluminum to the U.S. stockpile (SN, Nov. 14), domestic producers in the U.S. were forced to take another look at the situation. Their successful lobby against the deal had backfired.

U.S. Government has to augment its negligible stockpile somehow, and since the Canadian supplies were denied it—for purely political reasons—it turned to other means of building it up. Officials now plan to increase the stockpile by a conservation order calling for a 35 per cent cut-back in civilian supplies. This is expected to affect several hundred fabricators, perhaps putting many of them out of business by the first quarter of 1951.

While aluminum fabricators started a barrage of protest against the Government order, it dawned on the two domestic producers who had opposed the Canadian deal, that acceptance of the offer would have left the domestic market undisturbed until military orders are received in much heavier volume than at present.

There were signs that the two producers were wavering in their opposition, and suggestions that the deal might be revived.

Policy:

CUSTOMS CLARIFIED

IT HAD BEEN a long-standing obstacle to imports, but the U.S. Bureau of Customs finally levered it out of the way. The Bureau issued a procedure whereby importers may obtain, in advance of importation, a formal ruling as to the classification of merchandise and the duty applicable.

"Advisory" opinions have been obtainable in the past, but the new provisions make it possible for the importer to know exactly how the merchandise he wishes to bring into the States will be treated for tariff purposes. Thus he can tell what the "landed costs" will be.

The new procedure will work this way: prospective importers may apply in writing to the Commissioner of Customs for a ruling as to the tariff classifications of an article. The importer must furnish information such as specifications, component materials and chief use. A decision on tariff classification thus can be made before the commodity is imported.

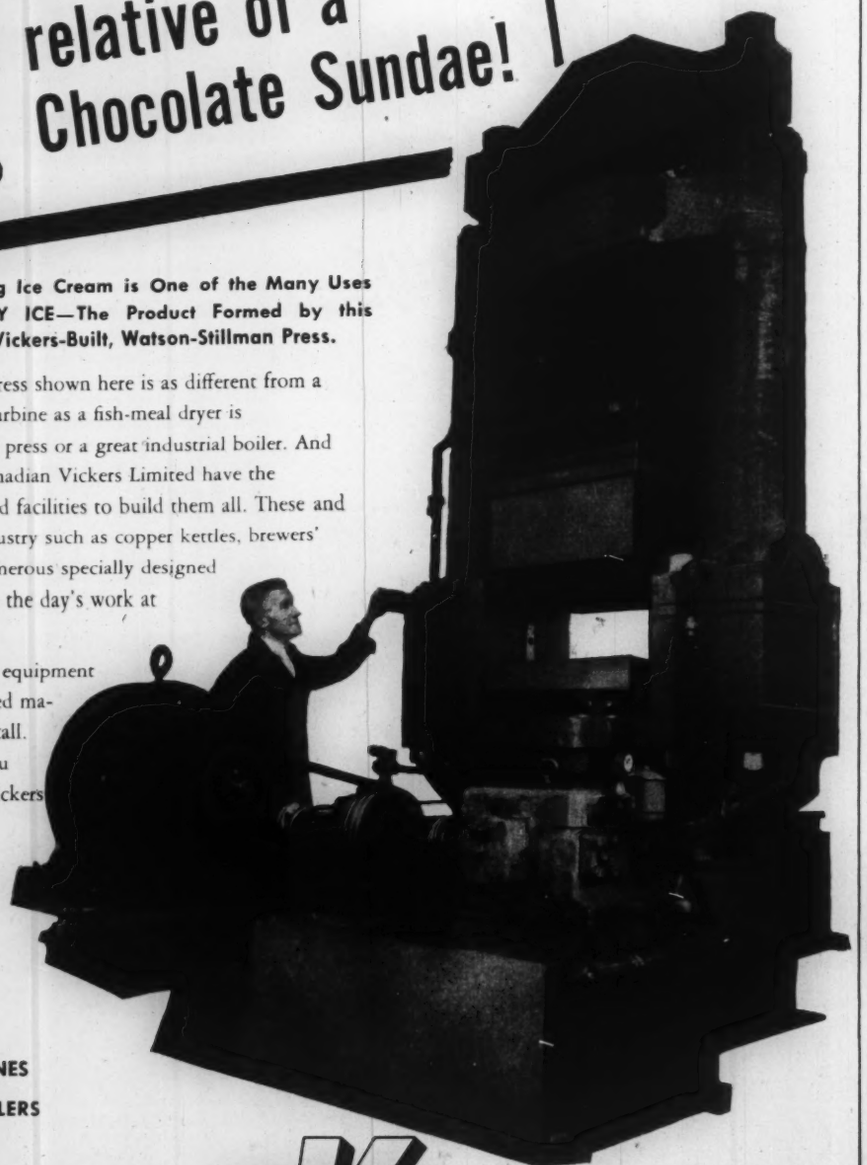
If the decision appears of sufficient importance to the trade, it will be published in the *Weekly Treasury Decisions*. This will make it a "uniform and established practice" not subject to an administrative rate increase without formal notice and a 30-day waiting period. With greater certainty on customs charges, importers can make freer commitments.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

LOWER EXPORT sales and sharp competition for the available business reduced profit margins of **Purity Flour Mills Ltd.** Net earnings of the company for the year ended July 31, 1950 are consequently much lower than for the previous fiscal year: $151,170 compared with $405,890. To President D. I. Walker the outlook for export sales was not any brighter for the coming year, but he looked to recent al-

SALESMAN: *CIL's 21-year-old Oval takes a new look for October issue. For more on good-will getter, see* Press.

Meet a distant relative of a Chocolate Sundae!



Packing Ice Cream is One of the Many Uses of DRY ICE—The Product Formed by this Giant Vickers-Built, Watson-Stillman Press.

The huge dry ice press shown here is as different from a vertical hydraulic turbine as a fish-meal dryer is from an embossing press or a great industrial boiler. And yet, the men of Canadian Vickers Limited have the skill, experience and facilities to build them all. These and other items for industry such as copper kettles, brewers' equipment and numerous specially designed machines, are all in the day's work at Canadian Vickers.

If you need new equipment or specially designed machinery, give us a call. No matter what you need—Canadian Vickers can build it.

- SPECIAL MACHINES
- INDUSTRIAL BOILERS
- ENGINES
- INDUSTRIAL METAL FABRICATION
- MINING MACHINERY
- SHIPS
- MARINE MACHINERY

CANADIAN VICKERS LIMITED
MONTREAL

Toronto Office: 25 King St. West

V-30

terations in plant and production facilities to bring about more economical operations.

ANNUAL REPORT of **Distillers Corp.-Seagrams Ltd.** shows net profits some $7 million higher for the 1950 fiscal year than for the same previous period in 1949, $41,809,371 compared with $34,776,292. Income and excess profits taxes took over $29.7 million. Consolidated assets of the corporation increased substantially during the year and are now given as more than $387 million.

A $5 MILLION plant is being constructed in Montreal by **Dominion Tar and Chemical Co.** Ethylene glycol and ethylene oxide will be produced in the new plant. Expanded facilities for the manufacture of phthalic anhydride, an intermediate product in the manufacture of military explosives, are included in the program.

■ New General Sales Manager for Moffats Ltd. is **C. A. Winder.** He has been with the company since 1936. **J. R. Wright** becomes Assistant Sales Manager.

■ For the first time a Canadian resident is President of Proctor and Gamble of Canada. He is **W. E. Williams** of Toronto, former Vice-President of the company.

■ Following the retirement of C. W. Lockard, **C. D. Roice** has been elected President of International Harvester of Canada.

Relieve
SORE THROAT
DUE TO A COLD
GARGLE
WITH
ASPIRIN
Trade Mark Reg. in Canada
GENUINE ASPIRIN IS MARKED THIS WAY
LOWEST PRICES
12 tablets.... 18c
24 tablets.... 29c
100 tablets.... 79c

LETTERS

Korean Affair

I NOTE that in one of your *Front Page* comments (SN, Oct. 17) you question my use of the word "skirmish" as applied to Korea. I agree fully with your comment and sincerely believe I never used the word. Certainly I never *thought* of the Korean affairs in any such manner.

Toronto, Ont. J. M. MACDONNELL

Team?

I WAS greatly entertained by Roger Lemelin's report on his visit to Paris, which was both wise and witty (SN, Nov. 7) . . . Might I suggest that the perfect illustrator for such articles would be Robert La Palme (SN, May 16), whose gay satiric cartoons (for *Le Canada*) and drawings strike me, as a very recent newcomer to Canada, as some of the best things being done here.

Toronto, Ont. M. E. REEVE

More Than Conscription?

IT WAS with the greatest regret that I found SATURDAY NIGHT (Oct. 24) lending its voice to this theme [in defence of this country, conscription was not the whole answer]. . . From the moral point of view, it seems hard to justify an attitude that only those who volunteer to defend their country should do so . . . But quite apart from the moral issues . . . there is a very serious practical question; this can only be honestly answered after compulsory services both in war and peacetime become the law of this country.

Both in 1914 and 1939 . . . [there were] a substantial number of men not fully employed in civilian occupations and [the Government was able to] predict with some confidence that volunteer enlistments would produce year by year enough suitable men to provide a substantial fighting force and to keep it reinforced. We all recall the narrow margin of available reserves which made itself so painfully evident in October, 1944 . . . in order to fill the reinforcement depots in Europe some limited form of compulsion was required. Today there is no reserve of not-fully employed men . . . It is difficult to understand how any military adviser could predict for the benefit of the Government what annual number of volunteers could be secured in the event of outbreak of war and even less what reinforcements can be anticipated.

On the other hand, if compulsory military service were introduced and made applicable to appropriate age groups, depending upon the size of force which was required and the other factors of industrial and agricultural production, etc., then and only then could the Government say that the manpower to fill such a force would be available. . . . Our present forces have been built up even to the very limited extent required on advertisements holding forth the attractions of free higher education, good clothing, excellent food and old-age pensions at forty with the almost virtual certainty of no particular risk involved. The results of such advertising were immediately apparent when the equivalent of one battalion out of a brigade was absent without leave.

The writer expresses these views after nearly six years of service in the last war, during which time he was, as a staff officer, intimately concerned with the reinforcement problem in the field.

Toronto, Ont. D. A. KEITH

■ *As we said in this column on Nov. 14, we are not arguing against conscription, but rather that the time had come for Canada to have a professional army, navy and air force, and that there must be a change in the public attitude toward a career in the armed services.*

Appreciation

I WISH to express my appreciation to SATURDAY NIGHT and, in particular, to book reviewer "T.K." for the fine review given my book "The Scarlet Dawn" (SN, Sept. 26).

Campbellton, NB. (REV.) R. M. HICKEY

Introduction to Taylor

I READ SATURDAY NIGHT every week just about from cover to cover and find it informative and entertaining. . . It's doing a good job for Canada. . . Particularly liked the Richard Taylor beef about cartoonists (SN, Oct. 31).

Westmount, Que. MRS. H. W. SCADDING

More About Taylor

HAVE you a picture of Taylor at his Connecticut hideaway?

Toronto, Ont. JOHN WILLOUGHBY

■ *Yes, see cut herewith.*

"My Native Land"

"BREATHES there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said: This is my own, my native land." After reading your article "An Ex-Canadian Complains" (SN, Oct. 31), I am convinced there are a few such.

Lindsay, Ont. GEO. BEALL

THE TAYLORS: *Mrs. Taylor is former Maxine MacTavish, Toronto.*

CORRECTION

IN THE Niagara Story (SN, Nov. 14) there were two errors in captions. Mayor Diffin is on the right in the centre picture on Page 10; Harry Cavers, MP, is on the right in the photo on Page 31.

For Beauty that Endures

Whether you are planning a new home or thinking of renovating your present one, WELDWOOD Plywood will fulfill your desire for added beauty and charm. It's inexpensive, too, and easy to apply . . . enabling you to achieve a variety of appealing decorative effects on walls, ceilings, closets, bookcases, etc.

Write for illustrated literature showing many effective applications

UNITED STATES PLYWOOD OF CANADA LIMITED
MIMICO, ONTARIO

They Builded Better Than They Knew...

The incorporation of The Western Assurance Company in 1851 was due to an energetic handful of businessmen in the small, but growing city of Toronto, who saw the need for additional insurance facilities for fire insurances . . . This young but aggressive Company with a paid up capital of only £2000, in 1851, has today developed into a worldwide insurance organization with policies running into hundreds of millions of dollars annually. The original objective of these anxious Toronto businessmen was for local security and prompt payment of claims: their achievement was something infinitely greater—a Canadian insurance organization with global business in the twentieth century.

Premiums written
— in 1851 — £3,725.
— in 1949 — $10,490,000.

The WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office — Toronto
Incorporated in Canada in 1851

FIRE • MARINE • AUTOMOBILE • CASUALTY • AVIATION

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

NOTICE is hereby given that an extra distribution of TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the year ending 31st October 1950 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY 1951, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th November 1950. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto, 3rd November, 1950.

Noranda Mines, Limited

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited payable December 15th to shareholders of record November 15th, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario,
November 8, 1950.

INSURANCE

GROWTH OF AN IDEA

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS ago a poor boy from Maine, with an impelling determination to fill a great human need, introduced industrial insurance to America, and founded what has become one of the great insurance institutions of the world, The Prudential Insurance Co. of America. In "The Prudential" (Doubleday, $5.00)—the latest addition to the growing list of histories of great corporations—Earl Chapin May and Will Oursler tell a dramatic story of the struggles of John F. Dryden to launch the new idea, and of the company's growth.

In 1852, when he was 13 years old, John Fairfield Dryden's father died, and his mother took boarders to keep the home together. Working early and late to help support the family and to get an education, through the years John became imbued with an idea. "Families like ours left without support need insurance," he would maintain to anyone who would listen. "In England, the Prudential Assurance Co. is selling insurance to workers at a few pennies a week. We in America must do the same."

When he reached manhood, industrial insurance for America's workers became his goal in life and finally, in 1874, he set to work to find men who would invest in such a venture. A year later he had promised investments of approximately $30,000 and $5,900 in actual cash. In October, 1875, the first Prudential policy was issued. John Dryden's dream became reality.

The first year brought many difficulties; for although policies came flooding in, outgo continued to exceed income. When some directors wanted to close up, Dryden went to England to try to find the secret of the success of the great Prudential of London. Here, Henry Harben, its President, opened books and forms and methods to Dryden, and told him to take what he needed. Dryden saw at once his mistakes. The vital one was that, based on the experience of the British company, the American policies were too broad, the rates too low for safety. From the time these mistakes were rectified the business grew. Ten years later insurance in force totalled over $85 million and the Prudential had started to write life insurance.

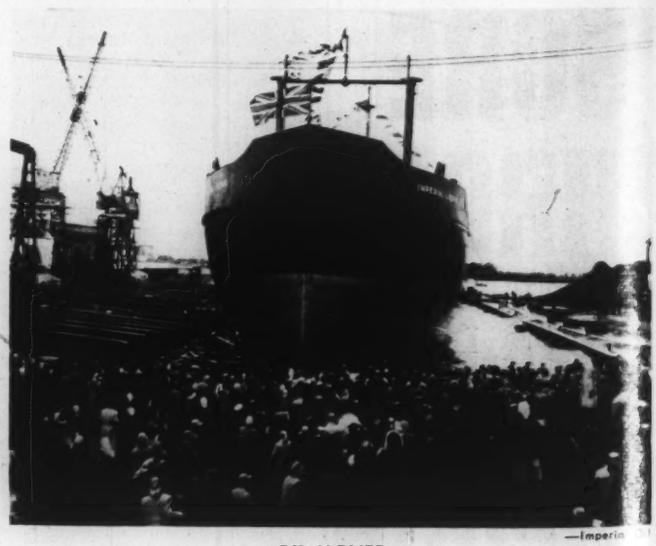
Believing that profits above a reasonable return on money invested should be used to increase protection, Prudential, as early as 1880, offered benefits and concessions to policyholders.

Dryden became convinced that mutualization was the only solution, that the only way to maintain low-cost insurance for workers was to turn the company over to the policyholders themselves. But he died in 1911 before this plan could be put into effect. The task fell to his son, Forrest Dryden, who then became President.

By 1915 about 97 per cent of the stock had been transferred to the trustee for the policyholders, but it was not until 1943 that the long conflict with the few opposing shareholders was settled and full mutualization was accomplished.

In 1909 the Prudential began operations in Canada. By the end of 1949 it had more than $1 billion insurance protection on Canadian policyholders.

—*L. D. Millar.*



—Imperial Oil

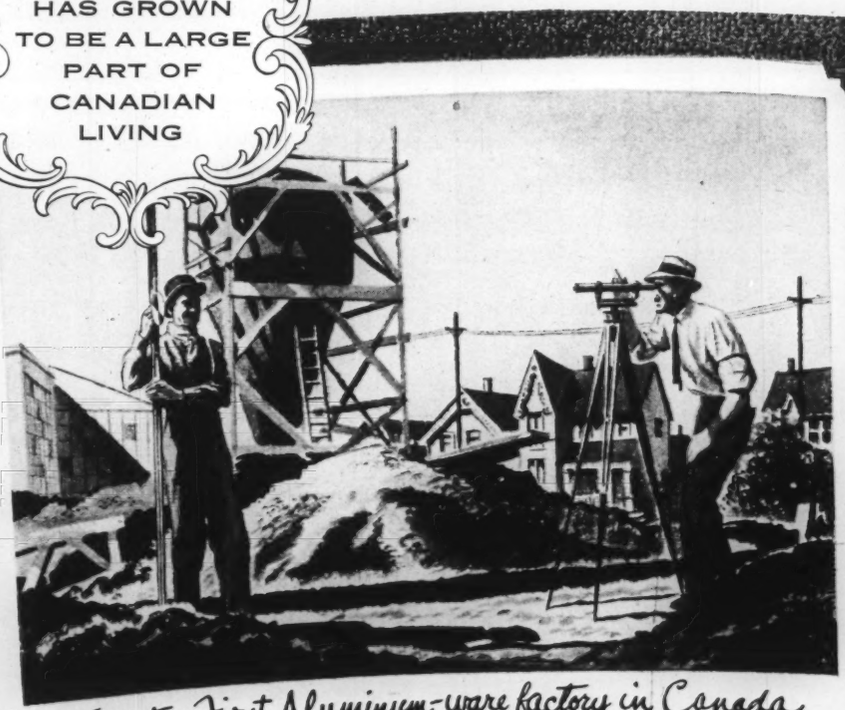
OIL MOVER

WORLD'S LARGEST freshwater tanker, *Imperial Leduc*, was launched recently at the Collingwood, Ont., shipyards. The big tanker, and her sister ship, *Imperial Redwater*, complete the transport chain which will bring Alberta oil to eastern refineries. The 1,127-mile pipeline will take the crude oil from Edmonton to Superior, Wis.; the tankers will take it from Superior to Sarnia, Ont., *via* the Great Lakes. Pipe Line Tankers, Ltd., built the ship. She will be chartered by Imperial Oil.

IN 50 YEARS

ALUMINUM HAS GROWN TO BE A LARGE PART OF CANADIAN LIVING

Building the home for Wear-Ever 1912



Toronto - First Aluminum-ware factory in Canada

Mama and her Aluminum kettle

Picnic - Point Toronto 1912

1950 is the fiftieth anniversary of the Wear-Ever line in Canada.

These aluminum cooking utensils were introduced here at the beginning of the century. Their popularity grew so rapidly that, by 1912, a new factory was needed to supply the demand. This was built in Toronto. It was the first plant in Canada to make aluminum articles — and this was only a dozen years after the first Canadian smelter had started making aluminum ingots at Shawinigan Falls.

Today Alcan has twelve plants, all of them engaged in the aluminum industry, whilemore than 1000 independent companies across Canada shape the metal into all sorts of useful forms — from kettles to freight cars.

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

Producers and Processors of Aluminum for Canadian Industry and World Markets

Plants at Shawinigan Falls, Arvida, Ile Maligne, Shipshaw, Port Alfred, Wakefield, Kingston, Toronto, Etobicoke

Her apron strings are "family ties"

The ties that hold a family together in loyalty and affection start at a woman's "apron strings".

Yet making her home a pleasant place to live is just one of many contributions made by the Canadian woman.

For she is also a dietitian who plans good meals to keep her family fit for work or play . . . a companion who shares in her family's pleasures and problems . . . a nurse ever on call to care for her children's hurts . . . a teacher who trains her children in good citizenship.

In these and many other ways she is a one-woman business contributing vitally to the welfare of her family and the stability of Canada.

Weston's is proud that so many Canadian women are valued Weston customers . . . and that of its 5,025 shareholders about 48% are women.

And Weston's realizes that, to hold the confidence it has enjoyed for over 65 years, it must constantly maintain the highest quality in its products and so satisfy the exacting standards of the Canadian woman.

"Always buy the best—buy Weston's"

Weston's

GEORGE WESTON LIMITED...CANADA

4M-O